# New-York Daily Times.

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## FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Collision on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

### WRECK OF AN EXCURSION TRAIN.

Seven Hundred Children with their Parents and Teachers on Board.

### TWENTY-NINE KILLED AND SIXTY-SEVEN WOUNDED.

Burning of Several Cars.

### LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Latest Accounts from the Scene of the Disaster.

### SUICIDE OF ONE OF THE CONDUCTORS.

About 9 o'clock, this morning, the appalling intelligence reached the city that a collision had occurred upon the North Pennsylvania Railroad, between the regular morning train from Gwynedd and an excursion train, that left the city at 7 o'clock this morning, with a large party of school children with their teachers, &c.

The particulars, as far as we have been able to glean them from reliable sources, are as follows:

About half past seven o'clock this morning, a special train of ten cars left the Master-street depot with the members of the Jefferson Roman Catholic Church, in Kensington. The excursion party consisted of between two and three hundred persons, the great majority of whom were children. They intended proceeding to Gwynedd, 24½ miles from the city, where they were to enjoy a pic-nic.

Owing to the number of cars, and the weight of the train, there was some delay, and the conductor, Mr. Alfred P. Horner, finding himself behind time, pushed forward with great rapidity when leaving the end of his trip.

The regular passenger train for the city left Gwynedd at 8 o'clock, and reached Camp Hill at 9 o'clock and 10 minutes. Fearing the excursion train had not yet arrived, Mr. WM. VANSTAVOREN, the conductor, determined not to wait for it, and the train was moving along when the expected train came thundering on around a curve at the rate of 30 miles an hour. A collision, of course, ensued with the most appalling consequences.

The forward cars escaped without serious damage, but the shock prevented by the excursion train was fearful. The three forward cars of the train were shivered completely to pieces, and the wreck, mingling with that of the locomotive, took fire, and the flames communicated to the other cars of the train. The two rear cars after the three that were smashed entirely took fire, and were entirely consumed.

The remains of the three forward cars were completely mixed up with the wreck, and a large number of them unrecognized amongst it. There were probably fifty persons in each of the three cars, and the greatest calamity we heard from the number at fifty, while it was feared the dread aggregate would reach one hundred.

Immediate information left the depot, every effort was made by the officers to assist the wounded and the bodies of the dead from the wreck. Everything was in the greatest confusion, and it was of course impossible, under the circumstances, to arrive with any certainty at the number of the victims, or to procure reliable and particular as to their names.

Mr. HORNER, the conductor, escaped with very little injury. HARRY HARMAN, the engineer of the excursion train, was cut to pieces and killed instantly, and JOHN BOYER, the fireman, is among the killed, and it is believed he is under the wreck.

As soon as the dreadful intelligence reached the city a car was dispatched with all possible speed from the Master-street depot with physicians and other assistance.

A One of our reporters, on hearing the news, immediately repaired to the wharf of the Company, at Front and Willow streets, but the 10 o'clock train had just left the station. He then proceeded along the line of the road to the outer depot of the Company, where he found the Vice-President and Engineer of the road at the depot, which was surrounded by thousands of excited men and women. He was informed that no attempt had been made to send hand cars along the road to the scene of the accident, but they had been immediately surrounded by the men, and the police and employés of Company had the utmost difficulty in keeping them from taking cars off with.

The excitement at the Willow-street Station was also intense. Excited crowds were eagerly inquiring for the latest intelligence from the scene, while those who had children on the ill-fated train were in the most dreadful condition of suspense.

The news of the accident having been widely circulated, a large number of persons who imagined their friends might be among the injured, also proceeded to the scene of action.

The excitement among the pedestrians, the majority of whom were females, appeared to increase as they reached the Germantown Station.

### Further Particulars—Full List of the Killed and Wounded.

One of our reporters has just returned from the scene of the disaster, and furnishes the appalling particulars as follows:

THE WOUNDED.

1. Miss Downes, cut in the head, residing in Cadwalader-street, below Master.

2. Mary Downes, sister, residing in Cadwalader-street, below Master.

3. John Downes, right arm cut off—residing in Cadwalader-street, below Master.

4. John Ryan, both legs cut off—residing in Cadwalader-street, near Master.

5. John Kelly, residing in Germantown-road, near Master—both legs broken.

6. John Brasher, right leg broken—residing at Germantown-road and Fourth-street.

7. James Mahony, left foot crushed; residing in Adams-street, near Washington-street.

8. Bernard Rossbach, both legs cut off; residing in Callowhill-street, below Jefferson.

9. William Lee, Engineer of the locomotive *Kensington*, escaped unhurt. The train was going very slow.

10. George W. Diehl, fireman of the same train, escaped.

11. Joseph Edwards, the baggage-master of the down train, had his legs broken; residing in Cherry-street; has a family, and was taken to the hotel at Fort Washington.

12. Patrick Hutchinson, Philip street, above Jefferson-street, head and legs crushed badly—cannot survive.

13. Peter Curran, 14 years, resides in Washington-street, below Jefferson, left foot crushed, right thigh bruised.

14. Aaron E. Hallowell, residing in Moreham Township, Montgomery County, slightly bruised.

15. Peter Mabry, residing in Washington-street, near Jefferson; skull fractured.

16. Henry Harris, engineer of up-train; dreadfully scalded; not expected to live. Since dead.

17. Daniel F. Kelly, residing in Master-street, below Franklin; got out of car and bruised himself.

18. Albert Hoppe, conductor of up train, badly injured. Resides in Kensington.

19. Aaron Seeley, residing at No. 149 Adams-street; head bruised and ribs broken.

20. James Conlin, lives in Washington-street, near Jefferson; head dreadfully lacerated and both legs broken.

21. Thomas Kelly, 16 years of age, left leg crushed. Resides at No. 16 Front-street.

22. Patrick Cahill, head dreadfully cut; residing in Wolcott-st., near Jefferson.

23. David Mabry, 12 years of age, residing at Jefferson and Washington streets; cut about the head and limbs crushed.

24. Michael Redford, residing at Randolph and Poplar streets; badly burned about the legs and head. Since expired in consequence.

25. Mrs. ——, residing in new Third-street, near Jefferson; had one arm and legs crushed.

26. Mrs. ——, residing in Washington-street, near Jefferson; legs badly injured.

27. Margaret Quinn, 13 years of age; cut about the head; residing in Fink-street, near Jefferson.

28. Elizabeth Gun, residing in Charlotte-street, near Thompson; cut severely about the head.

29. Thomas Hill, residing in Cadwalader-street, near Jefferson; badly cut about the head.

30. A Patrick Mahoney, residing on Washington-street, near Jefferson; badly cut about the head.

31. John Day, 7 years of age, right ankle sprained. Residence in Edmon, near Cadwalader and Master-streets.

32. Mary Dougherty, residence No. 126 Adams-street, badly cut about the head.

33. John Mooney, residing in Adams-street, near Germantown-road; badly cut about the head.

34. William Brown, residing No. 1 Beach-street, between Queen and Green; both legs broken.

35. Daniel Foley, residing corner of Philip and Jefferson streets, cut about the body.

36. Neal O'Brien, residing in Adams-street, near Jefferson—legs crushed and back dreadfully injured.

37. James Sheehan, residing in Philip-street, above Jefferson—severely bruised.

38. James Boyle, residing in Cadwalader-street, near Germantown-road—badly bruised and somewhat cut.

39. Charles Shalk, aged 15 years, residing at No. 312 St. John-street—leg injured.

40. Catharine Neelin, residing in Adams-street, near Jefferson—bruised about the head.

41. Alice Allen, residing in Cadwalader-street, below Oxford. Legs broke, and cut about the head.

42. Agnes Donovan, aged 10 years, residing in Howard-street, near Master, left arm broken and back bruised.

43. Catharine Donovan, residing in Howard-street, near Phœnix. Back badly bruised.

44. Casey Crane, badly bruised. Could not tell her residence.

45. John McGuren, residing in Second-street, above Franklin. Badly bruised about the breast. Ribs broken.

46. John Campbell, residing in Lloyd's Court, near Cadwalader-street, badly cut about the head.

47. Johnny Campbell, infant, cut seriously about the head—a son of 46.

48. Ann Campbell, residing in Lloyd's court, near Cadwalader-street, dreadfully cut about the head.

49. John Rogers, fireman of the up train, awfully cut and bruised; resides in Adams-street, above Columbia—a single man.

50. John Ryan, residing in Second-street, below Master; both legs broken—cannot recover.

51. Elizabeth Corr, 19 years of age, residing at Oxford and Coldwater, cut about the head.

52. Mary Ann, residing at No. 1 Peach-street, between Green and Coates, right hand crushed and head badly cut.

53. William Dugan, residing in Master-street, near Fourth, dreadfully cut and bruised about the back.

54. Daniel Dugan, 13 years, residing at the same place, and a brother of William, right leg broken and left leg crushed.

55. Tracie Fleury, residing in Master-street, near Germantown-road, right leg and left collar bone broken.

56. John Callahan, resides in Adams-street, above Columbia, back supposed to be broken, and legs bruised.

57. Henry O'Brien, resides in Adams-street near Oxford—both legs broken and dangerously injured.

58. Ellen McElroy, lives in Cadwalader street near Oxford—right leg broken.

59. Catharine Cokely, living in Lloyd's Court, near Germantown-road; badly cut about the head and arms—legs dreadfully bruised.

60. Michael Cokely, (6 years,) residing in Lloyd's Court; cut over the eye.

61. Michael Cokely, residing in Jefferson-street, near Washington, dreadfully bruised.

62. Jane Devlin, residing in Washington-street, below Jefferson; cut very badly and leg burned.

63. Anne McGuirke, residing at the same house; right foot dreadfully crushed.

64. Mary O'Daniel, residing corner of Dauphin and Jefferson-street; back and hip bruised.

THE DEAD.

1. Hugh Campbell, residing in Sidbrook-street, between Cadwalader and Washington, aged 18.

2. Mary Eddy, residing in Charlotte-street, burned up in the cars.

3. Dennis McIntyre, 10 years of age, dead; residing in Washington-street, above Jefferson.

4. Mr. ——, unknown white man, burned up. Nothing left but a few bones and his shoes.

5. Mrs. ——, unknown white woman, dreadfully mangled.

6. Miss ——, unknown white girl, dressed in white, head crushed.

7. ——Dugan, residing in Master-street, below Germantown-road.

8. ——, unknown white man, head crushed.

9. John Rineer, dead. Resided on Cadwalader-street, second door below Oxford.

10. James Hickey, dead. Resided corner of Philip and Jefferson, dead and missing.

11. Rev. Daniel Sheridan, of St. Michael's Church, dead. Resided in Second-street, above Master. He was crushed in a dreadful manner between two cars.

12. William Barnard, residing in Cadwalader-street, near Master, was burned up before he could be rescued.

13. Henry Harris, engineer, died on the way to the cars. His injuries were of a dreadful character. He was aged 51 years.

14. John Dutsom, near Frankfurt-road and Washington-avenue. Employed in a machine shop.

15. ——, unknown man, residing in Cadwalader-street, below Oxford. Body dreadfully crushed.

16. Eleven bodies of men and women and two children were burned to death in one car. The names are unknown. They were caught under the side of one of the cars and roasted alive. When we saw the remains they presented a horrible spectacle.

17. The mutilated remains of four men and women and a child were dug from beneath the engine and tender.

18. The remains of a small child were found under the ruins of the engine, in the ash-pan.

19. The remains of six other bodies were raked out of the ashes, and placed on the grass opposite to where the accident happened.

The killed, as given in the above list, amount to no less than TWENTY-NINE persons, and the wounded to SIXTY-SEVEN. These numbers will probably be increased, as some of the wounded will probably die, and there are some whose injuries are not known.

### Account by another Reporter.

The locomotive *Kensington*, under charge of Conductor WM. VANSTAVOREN, left Fort Washington Station, 1½ miles below Gwynedd, at 6 o'clock 16 minutes. There were only about twenty passengers on the train, which consisted of a locomotive, a tender, a smoking and baggage car.

When the train was at the station, the conductor inquired if the excursion train had arrived. A gentleman answered in the negative. The conductor said "they ought to be up," and immediately gave the word "right"—the bell was rung and the train proceeded down at a slow rate—the engineer constantly sounding his whistle. The collision took place about 100 yards north of Dewey's Lane, and 12½ miles from Philadelphia.

The up train was drawn by locomotive *Hiestand*, Wm. HARMAN, Engineer, who was so dreadfully injured that he soon died.

The train was under the charge of Conductor A. HORNER, who had one of his legs broken.

They were going at a rapid rate, and as the trains met at a short curve, could not discern the train coming down until they were within a few yards of each other.

The up train consisted of twelve passenger cars, a baggage car, a locomotive and tender. It is estimated that there were over eleven hundred persons on this train, of which over one-half were small children.

The next down train left Gwynedd at 7.25, and arrived at the scene of the disaster at 9 o'clock. Conductor HENRY KNIGHT and the engineer of the locomotive *Conshohocken* at once set to work and rendered every assistance that humanity could dictate. They saved water, procured settees, physicians, and did everything that it was possible for any man to do.

The crash of the two trains was distinctly heard at the Hotel at Fort Washington, and for a distance of over a mile at Dewey's Lane.

All the physicians in the neighboring towns were summoned to the place and used their best efforts to relieve the wounded. Among those present were: Doctors T. McPHAIL, of Chestnut Hill; E. L. P. Smith, Chestnut Hill; A. K. Robert, Chestnut Hill; Chas. P. A. Bolton, of Edge Hill; Jno. A. Martin, White Marsh; M. Newberry, White Marsh.

The most horrible sight of all was that of the burning cars—for in a few moments after the collision, the fire spread rapidly through the broken remnants, scorching and roasting to death scores of men, women and children. The groans and shouts of the wounded, and those held by the legs and arms in the burning wreck, were of a character to appal the bravest heart.

Every effort was made to save them, and hundreds rushed to extinguish the flames, but they were unsuccessful. A large number of persons were taken from the wreck dreadfully bruised, who made heartrending entreaties from being burned to death.

The farmers in the vicinity rendered every assistance in their power, amongst the most active of all for a wagon to go after a physician.

Among those particularly active were Mr. CHARLES P. WEBER, Mr. C. STEVENS and Mr. WM. SIMMS.

The locomotive *Conshohocken*, under charge of Mr. Wm. Sawtelle, Superintendent of Motive Power, went up at 10 o'clock, and brought down a portion of the dead and wounded.

The scene, upon the arrival at Master-street, began developing—the mothers and mothers and relatives of the excursionists having ascertained there to the number of about 9,000, to learn the result of the dreadful catastrophe.

Officers CHARLES BOWEN, JOHN MCCOMB, JOHN HAMILL and others of the Seventh Ward, went up and rendered every assistance in their power.

Mr. JOHN A. ANDERSON, the Superintendent of the baggage department, went on the ground with his usual accepted celerity. He made an almost superhuman effort to rescue those in the burning cars, and was particularly attentive to the wounded.

Mr. GRAHAM & WILSON, one of the most efficient Superintendents of the Philadelphia Press, was a passenger in the down train, but escaped without injury.

### Statement of Mr. Wm. Swaim.

Mr. WM. SWAIM was at Chestnut Hill, about three miles distant, when the disaster occurred, he immediately hastened to the spot, and he furnishes us with the following particulars of the catastrophe that came under his own observation:

The scene was the most awful I ever witnessed. Of five cars nothing was left standing but the wheels, every bit of the wood work was totally destroyed. A number of the cars were torn to pieces so dreadfully burned that you could not tell whether they were men or women. Among those was, it is believed, Rev. Mr. SHERIDAN, priest of St. Michael's Church. He was with the excursion party and his body was not found.

Under the ruins the bodies of some fifteen or eighteen persons could be seen. No portion of them could be reached but their limbs—here a leg protruded, and there an arm or a head could be discovered. The cars could be seen burning for a distance of some miles, and the Chestnut Hill Fire Company hastened to the spot, and by their efforts in extinguishing the flames, served materially in the work of rescuing the dead.

The people around the neighborhood hastened to the dreadful scene, and by every means in their power assisted in the relief of the wounded. Fortunately, there was a quantity of ice and ice cream on the train; this was given to the wounded; it refreshed them greatly.

Drs. JACOBS, SHARPE and BARNS, of Chestnut Hill, and Dr. HEYBURN, of White Marsh, were among the physicians who were on the spot, and who did everything in their power to assist the wounded. There was but one house in the immediate vicinity, and this was thrown open to the reception of the sufferers.

As the train of baggage-cars sent up from the city approached the spot, the scene beggared all description. Some from the city who had friends on the excursion, jumped out before the train stopped, and sought their friends, who, too often, were dead or horribly mutilated. Their shrieks would mingle with those of the dying. Men left their work for miles around, and came to the spot and rendered all the assistance in their power. Many were helping to remove the locomotive, under which were many bodies; the heat was so intense that it was almost impossible to render any assistance to those in the ruins. The Conshocken Engine and Hose Company, of Chestnut Hill, arrived on the ground about 9 o'clock, and began to play on the fire.

Among those known to be dead were the following:

Father Sheridan, (but not yet recognized.)
James McIntyre, in adult.
John Bradley, adult.
Margaret Mooney, aged about 16.
Hugh Campbell, aged about 16.
Wm. Barnard, adult.
John Manning, adult.

The following were among the wounded:
Bernard Rossbach, a boy; both legs broken.
Patrick McIntyre, adult; badly wounded.
Frank Fleury and wife; each has a leg broken.
James Mahoney, adult; one leg off.
Frank Sharp, William Dugan, Mrs. Gunn, Patrick Hickey, Michael Redford, Margaret Dougherty, Patrick McIntyre and Catharine Conley were all very badly wounded. Some of them will not recover.

### Latest from the Scene of the Accident.

*From the Bulletin, 10 o'clock.*

One of our reporters, who has just returned from the scene of the terrible Railroad disaster, gives the following additional particulars:

A train which started from the scene at 9 P. M., brought down about 60 of the wounded.

The body of Father SHERIDAN had been recovered and brought down in one train.

The body of Mr. HOPPE was also brought down.

John Harler, residing at Cadwalader and Oxford streets, who had his back and hips severely injured, was also brought down.

The bodies of those who were burned beyond recognition have been gathered together.

In a blacksmith's shop near where the accident occurred we counted *nineteen burned bodies*, three of whom were certainly females. The rest were supposed to be men, but it cannot be told with certainty.

Under a temporary shed lie the bodies of *eight* other human beings so charred as to be utterly unrecognizable.

Near where the engines came in collision portions of human bodies lie among the smoking timbers, the heat up iron and displaced rails.

Those of the wounded who were not brought down in the 2 o'clock train are receiving attention at the Fort Washington Hotel and another tavern near the scene.

A number of physicians from this city and Germantown were on the ground early. Among them were Drs. S. Wier Mitchell, H. Smith, P. P. Bayard and Caleb Hornor.

The train at 9 o'clock consisted of three of the cars of the excursion train, (one of which was considerably smashed up,) and one other. Ten wounded were placed on the seats as comfortably as circumstances would permit, and every attention possible was shown by the physicians, the employes of the road, the police in charge of the train, and by the friends of the victims.

The scene in the cars beggars description for horror. Every conceivable kind and degree of wound was to be seen, and nothing save agony from the wounded or their afflicted friends and relatives met one's eyes at every turn.

The train was run to town quite slowly and carefully, and as it passed along crowds of persons from the wayside joined the train of dwellings on the line of the road gazed mournfully upon the cars and their mournful freight.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the train moved slowly into the Cohocksink Depôt, and it was immediately beset by an anxious, earnest, tearful crowd of men, women and children, who pressed eagerly forward to the doors of the cars, and were kept back with great difficulty.

SOME NOTICE OF THE SCENE.

The place where the accident occurred is called Camp Hill Station. It is 14 miles from Philadelphia. The road curves twice, so that at, say 500 yards, the approaching locomotives could not be seen by their respective engineers.

The ground of the road is "made" an embankment running along for about 100 or 150 yards. This embankment is about 20 feet in height.

The track is single, and when the locomotives rushed so fatally together they rose on end—their fire boxes nearly touched, the wheels were knocked off, and they turned over, and now lie side by side in the same direction, which is nearly square across the road.

Three of the cars of the excursion train caught fire like a flash, and in a very few moments nothing was left of them but the wheels, the other iron work, and a few charred timbers and smouldering pieces of the human frame.

There are two hotels, one dwelling-house, a blacksmith-shop, and a small shed, within about 300 yards of the scene, and to these places the wounded were first carried. Not a tree is to be seen for a considerable distance on any side, and the glaring sun shed down upon the dead, the wounded, their rescuers and their half-crazed friends who were flocking to the scene, all running on foot, in wagons, and every species of vehicle that could be procured in the city.

As most of the victims, or a greater portion, were Irish, of course the demonstration of grief which met one's helpless ears was of the most violent character. They surpassed anything within the range of the reporter's experience.

THE NUMBER OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED—COMING HOME TOWN, &c., &c.

Of course as everything is yet in confusion it is impossible to say how many lives have been lost by this most terrible calamity. The estimates vary, but from our personal observation, we should place the number at from 40 to 45, and from 60 to 70 wounded more or less severely.

Even in our hurried passage along the cars, we had time to observe the ceaseless burdens which it never wanting at these scenes of horror. Every woman who was not herself injured, seemed to be attending to some wounded person, or mourning over a corpse. Every man or boy was willing to give way—to do all he could to relieve the suffering which permeated the whole atmosphere.

Yet we did not hear a cry or groan from any one. Every one seemed to be, as it were, bear suffering in silence—the dreadful calm of despair.

A large number of the victims reside in Kensington, among the Germantown Road, and the adjacent streets, and, as we passed down to the office, it really appeared as if the whole city was mourning—everywhere we saw grief, sympathy, suffering—those not possessors of the fullest stocks of humanity.

We cannot speak too highly of the coolness and the energy of the men who were in charge of the excursion train. The cause of the disaster has not yet been ascertained, and we have heard nothing which would authorize us positively to lay the blame on the shoulders of any person or persons.

### OUR TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

The Very Latest from the Scene of the Disaster.

### SUICIDE OF THE CONDUCTOR OF THE DOWN TRAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 17, 1856.

A collision occurred about 7 o'clock this morning on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, near Fort Washington, between a down train and an excursion train of children from Mr. MOSHER'S Church, in this city. Rumor says that from fifty to two hundred were killed. No train had arrived down. Other Companies furnished a locomotive and a number of cars, and surgeons were dispatched to the scene of the calamity. A dispatch from Germantown, says that members of the wounded have been brought there in private conveyances.

The latest intelligence from the scene of the disaster reports 29 killed and nearly 100 badly injured. Eight persons were on the excursion train, and were killed. The down train was in charge of Conductor HORNER, of St. Michael's Catholic Church.

### A Later Dispatch.

The excursion train contained eleven hundred children, with their parents and teachers. It came in collision with a down train on the curve near Fort Washington, while the latter was going slowly, and the former rapidly endeavoring to reach the appointed place. Both locomotives were crushed, and three of the cars of the excursion train, resting immediately caught fire, and were consumed. Seventeen dead bodies were at once counted as their position, and seventy-seven wounded and terribly disfigured.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

The killed are:
Father Sheridan, rector of the church. (Body not recovered.)
Young Harrison, engineer of the up-train.
Hugh Campbell, ——— McGrain,
Mary Eddy, Catherine McGrain,
Dan. McGuire, Mary Dugan,
John Dugan, Catherine Montgomery,
Edward Neal, Mary Downes,
Thomas Neal, John Brady,
Mary Bishop, Mary Mooney,
Jane Bennett, John McGuire,
Henry Hamm, Jno. Carney.

The wounded are many, seventeen badly wounded. Search in the ruins of the cars, mostly consumed, for dead men and women, and two children were continued in one car.

The total killed is thirty-nine, and wounded, sixty-nine.

### THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The scene of the accident is 14 miles from this city, in the neighborhood of two curves, so that approaching trains cannot be seen five hundred yards distant, and the track is a single one. When the locomotives came together they rose on end, and fell over among the cars. The baggage train followed about the width of the first excursion car, it crushed in the cars, and enkindled in the fires where men and women were.

Most extraordinary efforts were made to extricate the mangled bodies of children and the dead, many of whom were still alive when the flames reached them. The groans and cries that went up all were awful.

Two hotels, one dwelling, a blacksmith shop, and a small shed within three hundred yards of the disaster, were used to shelter the dying and the wounded.

A number of physicians from this city, and from Germantown, were early in attendance.

Two engines from Chesnut Hill forced water through hose to the wreck, and, after working for several hours, the human remains beneath it were removed.

Nineteen bodies were removed to the blacksmith's shop, three of them supposed to be females. Under another shed were eight bodies so charred as to defy recognition.

The body of Father SHERIDAN was recovered and brought to the city.

An immense crowd was attracted to the spot from the surrounding sections of country. Many of the friends of the dead and wounded walked from the city, and others proceeded thither in every description of vehicle, which were taken and made use of in bringing the wounded and the dead to the city.

The Latest.

SUICIDE OF A CONDUCTOR.

WM. VAN SLAVEREN, the Conductor of the down train, has committed suicide by taking arsenic. WM. LEE, the Engineer of the same train, has been arrested and committed for examination. The train this evening brought down four bodies burned to a crisp. They were those of JOHN DILLON, two brothers named BOYCE, and one unknown.

All the human remains were gathered up, and brought to the City. Twenty-seven bodies have not been recognized, and they are so badly burned, it is feared they never can be.

## ANOTHER DREADFUL DISASTER.

The Steamer Northern Indiana Burned on Lake Erie.

### THIRTY TO FORTY LIVES REPORTED LOST.

### LIST OF THOSE SAVED FROM THE BURNING VESSEL.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 17.

The steamer *Northern Indiana* took fire about 11 o'clock this morning, while on her voyage to Toledo and burned to the water's edge. Thirty to forty of the passengers are reported as being lost.

The following passengers and crew were taken off by the steamer *Mediterranean*:

J. D. Redfield, Jamesville.
Wm. H. Cox, Dundasburg.
A. Brookbridge, Hartford.
Caroline Turner, Rome, Me.
Bridget Glynn and four children, New York.
Philo Durfee and Dr. T. C. Moffatt, Staten Island.
Mathew Brown, Toledo.
Jane Traver and child, Cleveland, Oswego County, N. Y.
John O. Whitbeck, Cleveland, Oswego County, N. Y.
Ann George and Eli Lodeard, English emigrants.
Elizabeth Earle, St. Paula.
E. and J. Giles, Worcester.
Cleave Fowler and wife, Tully, N. Y.
John M. and Matthew Farrar, Manchester, N. H.
Henry D. Lewis, Elmira.
Asro Goit and wife, Erie.
W. W. Mims and wife, Tully, N. Y.
Miss J. Schoonmaker, Monroe City.
Harriet A. Krayo, England, who has lost her husband, father, mother and two children.
Thomas Jarret, wife and six children, Brooklyn.
Mary Ann Thomas and child, Scotland.
B. H. Curtis, Long Island.
John W. Hallock, Long Island.
Ann Pfeiffer, John Graves and wife and Miss Graves, Buffalo.
J. F. and Robert Stalker, Brockport.
Betsy C. Hill, Barrier, N. Y.
Thos. Dooley, sister and two children, Brooklyn.
Henry Ackley and wife, Wendersole, N. H.
Matthew Gibson, New-York.
Samuel Emerson, Buffalo.
Chase Hall, Illinois.
J. W. Forster, Syracuse.
Joseph R. Fitz, Hartford.
Edward Browley, Hartford.
John D. Halsey, Buffalo.
James Quest, New-York.
James M. Salisbury, Schenectady.
M. Hartman, Niagara County.
D. A. Crawford, Tully, N. Y.
W. E. Thurston, California.
Joseph Butterball, Old York, Me.
Dr. S. H. Carey and wife, Wisconsin, who have lost their son.

## FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON AND ONE SUBSEQUENT STEAMER.

Debate in the House of Lords on Irish Affairs.

ENGLISH FINANCES.

The Decision of Sir Cresswell Cresswell in the Divorce Court.

LETTER FROM F. PHILIPPE FERRARIS.

English View of Affairs in San Francisco.

THE YELLOW WHITEHEAD QUESTION.

ENGLISH INTERVENTION IN ITALY.

The U. S. steamer Fulton arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 6d inst. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Niagara at Halifax. We take the following from our exchanges:

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara arrived at Boston, at 11½ o'clock yesterday forenoon, and immediately came on to this city, where she arrived at 3 o'clock, and went into the Hudson River dock.

The Niagara left Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 5th inst., and Queenstown at 4 P. M. the same day. She had 87 passengers, and 87,000 in gold bullion. She encountered very severe weather, and experienced a succession of heavy gales. She was detained 36 hours by the fog on the Banks of Newfoundland, and was consequently delayed in reaching Halifax. She left Halifax at 8 A. M. on the 9th inst., and arrived in this City, about 7½ hours last night.

The papers by the Niagara contain nothing of importance in addition to what was sent over the Fulton cable.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "There has been a declension of the rate of interest in the English funds since the Conference. It is a matter of 2½ per cent. The fall of a quarter of 1½ per cent in gold during four days is considerable. The Conference, it is said, will resume, if a new Turkish loan is not required. Should, however, a new Turkish loan be required, the Conference will, it is said, be resumed, to make a compromise of the Governments, the people, and the Crown of England.

The Attorney-General, after commencing with some warmth upon the indiscretion of personal feeling against Lord CLARENDON in the speech of Mr. MOORE, observed that this question lay in the broad considerations to which the gentleman appeared to have given little attention. The Government were charged, he observed, with having infringed a true, international law, and consequently municipal law of the United States. He joined issue with Mr. BOWDEN, he said, upon both the questions put, and on a short examination of the former question, he argued by reference to the manner in which the American Government had acted in relation to Nicaragua, as applied it to the facts of the case. The question intended to be enlisted, he observed, was not if American citizens, in the proper sense of the term, but British subjects was had enlisted in America, and enlisted subjects from America, and if these men desired to leave the United States, provided the municipal law of the State were not violated, they could be received into any service without any infraction of international law. But if we were not to receive the United States as a power, which was necessary to this land the United States. This, however, never was intended by the British Government, and, he asserted, never was, in fact, done. The United States Government did not deny that there was nothing in their municipal law to prevent even American subjects, and a fortiori persons who were only guests, from enlisting in a foreign service beyond the limits of the States; and he denied, on the authority of Mr. CHANNING and the Crown lawyers, they were illegal enlistment had taken place within the dominions of the British authorities. The question then was, the legal enlistment had taken place within the dominions of the United States authorities. The question then was, the legal enlistment had taken place within the dominions of the United States authorities. The question then was, the legal enlistment had taken place within the dominions of the United States

New-York Daily Tribune, July 18, 1850.

CITY OF CUBA.

KANSAS.

The Disposition of the Armed Prisoners.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 9.

Yesterday, we mentioned the fact of the arrival in this city of Gen. Pomeroy, with a number of the armed prisoners taken by the Free-State forces at Hickory Point, and the disposition which he proposed to make of them. A great Mass Convention had been called to assemble at Topeka. Owing to the political complexion of the Convention, it was not probable that Gen. Pomeroy would be permitted to enter the town with his prisoners, and it was therefore proposed to march them to Lawrence, and there hold them as hostages for the safety of Gov. Reeder and other prisoners held by the Territorial authorities. Col. Sumner, who had been ordered to the Territory to disperse the Topeka Convention, and who had arrived at Lawrence with a force of United States troops, was also expected to be present at the Convention, and it was thought that the presence of the prisoners would prevent any violence on the part of the Topeka men. Gen. Pomeroy, however, was not willing to trust his prisoners in the hands of Col. Sumner, and he therefore left them in charge of Capt. Walker, of Iowa, and proceeded to Topeka with a small force of men. Capt. Walker arrived at Lawrence with the prisoners on Saturday last, and encamped on the Wakarusa, about two miles from the town. Gen. Pomeroy reached Topeka on Monday, and found that the Convention had been postponed for one week, in consequence of the presence of Col. Sumner's troops. Gen. Pomeroy then returned to Lawrence, and on Tuesday morning he left for this city, with the prisoners, in charge of Capt. Walker's company. The party arrived here last night, and marched to the Tremont House, where they were quartered for the night. They left this morning for Iowa City, where they will be confined in the jail there, pending the action of the Territorial Legislature upon the subject of their release. Gen. Pomeroy left for Iowa City this morning, and Capt. Walker's company will accompany the prisoners to that place.

The following address to the people of Kansas has been issued by Governor Shannon:

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

The foregoing address to the people of Kansas has been issued by Governor Shannon, and the volunteers paraded the streets.

The Troubles among the Kickapoo Indians.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 9.

Mr. Romney Brown has just returned from a visit to the Kickapoo Nation, in great haste for St. Joseph, to give information to Major Hathaway, agent of the Kickapoo Nation, that the tribe have had a serious difficulty among themselves, and that the result is that the party headed by Kish-ko-ko-no-thah, and composed of about one-third of the tribe, have declared their determination to resist the payment of the annuities to the chiefs of the Pe-an-shaws, and have threatened violence should this be attempted. The Pe-an-shaws, who are the head chiefs of the tribe, and who have been recognized by the Government as such, have been in the habit of receiving the annuities, and paying over to the chiefs of the other bands their proportion. This has been the source of all the trouble. The Pe-an-shaws have been in the habit of receiving the annuities, and paying over to the chiefs of the other bands their proportion. This has been the source of all the trouble. The Pe-an-shaws have been in the habit of receiving the annuities, and paying over to the chiefs of the other bands their proportion. This has been the source of all the trouble.

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STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE TERRITORY FOR MAY.

From the Kansas Tribune, July 5.

Last Calendar is unwilling for the present to confine the correspondence to what the Rangers have been doing, and what they will do. It is hoped that their store of provisions, or, as they call it, Bacon, will soon reach them. The Chief of the tribe told me that when he had never had trouble with the young men until white men came among them.

Southern Railroad Convention.

A Convention of citizens connected with and interested in the Southern Railroad, and in the vicinity of Baltimore, was held in the Maryland Institute Hall, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the Southern Railroad. The object of the Convention was stated by Mr. Wm. Wright, to be for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the Southern Railroad. The object of the Convention was stated by Mr. Wm. Wright, to be for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the Southern Railroad.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times is published on Saturday, and contains all the News of the Day, very full and accurate Reports of proceedings of all kinds, and extensive Editorial discussions upon matters of interest to read the Daily. In the present political contest it supports the Republican nominations, Fremont and Dayton, as unquestionably the principles and policy which will advance essential to the welfare of the country. Its terms to subscribers are the following rates:

A copy for.....$2.
10 copies for.....20, or $2 cents each.
20 copies for.....$36, or $2 cents each.

Every additional name at every rate to make up any odd number. Any Postmaster, check or other person who will obtain Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau street.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

Per Steamer George Law.

The Times for California will be issued Tuesday morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship George Law. Mail closes at 1 P. M.

This paper contains complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Proceedings in Congress; Reports of all Public Meetings, Political Conventions, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish To-morrow Morning, at 9 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the United States Mail steamship Baltic, which will leave this port for Liverpool at 12 o'clock on Saturday. The European mails will close in this City at 10½ o'clock on Saturday morning. The Times for Europe will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notice that persons claiming to be agents for the Times receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that we are not responsible for any persons representing themselves to us as such. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Toombs introduced a resolution that the finding of the late Naval Board in the case of Lieut. Bartlett was a violation of his constitutional rights, and therefore void. One hundred and ninety-five Naval appointments were then confirmed in Executive session. The Illinois contested election case was considered in the House.

Terrible Disasters.

Our columns contain this morning the excruciating details of the saddest and most terrible railroad disaster that it has been our painful duty to give to the world. It is sickening and terrifying to read the horrible particulars of this most lamentable event; and the horror it excites is heightened by the thought that all this suffering and wretchedness, all the precious lives that have been sacrificed and the wounds that have been inflicted, were the result of the most reckless carelessness, the most criminal want of ordinary caution on the part of the officials to whose care the lives of so many human beings were entrusted. Early yesterday morning, there went off a happy and cheerful company, composed chiefly of little children, who had with them their parents, pastors and teachers, to spend the day in the innocent pleasures of a pic-nic. They were the children of a Roman Catholic Sunday School, and, altogether, numbered Eleven Hundred persons! Their destination was but a short distance from their homes, only fourteen miles, and yet this great cargo of human beings were sent off upon a railroad without the slightest precaution having been taken to guard against accidents; and scarcely had the train been got under way, when there came dashing along at a fearful speed, another train, from an opposite direction. The collision was terrible beyond the power of language to describe. In an instant the ground was spread with desolation. More than a hundred human beings lay crushed, bleeding, burning, dead, mutilated and dying, and the happy holiday party was converted into the most distressed assemblage that the sun ever shone upon.

This horrible event occurred on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, but fourteen miles from Philadelphia; and it appears to have been caused by the most wanton carelessness on the part of the conductor, who escaped unhurt from the collision; but, unable to bear the sight of the wretchedness he had caused, he destroyed his own life by taking poison.

The telegraph gives us the particulars of another terrible disaster, by the burning of the steamer *Northern Indiana*, on Lake Erie, on her passage from Buffalo to Toledo. By this calamity the loss of thirty or forty lives is reported.

Not Quite Yet.

The Washington *Union* in commenting on the resignation Speech of Mr. Keitt, which fills six columns of that paper, says it is "the end of the Sumner affair." But the end of that affair has not quite been reached. The end has yet to come, and before it comes, the *Union*, as well as the perpetrator of the outrage, will learn a few things which *do not seem to be properly* understood down South at the present time. The *Union* naively remarks that:

"It is a strange fact that for a number of years past there seems to have existed an element of popular agitation in the Northern States which has kept up a succession of excitements in the public mind which it is exceedingly difficult to comprehend."

It may possibly be the case that the writer of the article in question finds it exceedingly difficult to comprehend the excitement in the public mind at the North; but he must be exceedingly dull of comprehension if he remains much longer in his puzzled state of mind. The *Union* professes to regard the "Sumner affair" as a mere private quarrel between two members of Congress in which no political question is involved. But the vote on the expulsion of Brooks in the House, must have convinced the most mote-eyed dullard that the public both North and South regard the affair in a very different light.

The American Question in the British House of Commons.

There has been a field day in the British House of Commons on American affairs, and this mail brings us the account of the evolutions of the various parties. At one time the attitude of the opposition was menacing and the whole army of their party strength was gathered to the combat. The pacific and temperate tone assumed, and the conciliatory course of action adopted, by the British Government, however, induced the leaders of the Tory Party to sound the bugle for a retreat, and it was owing to the intemperate ardor of a frothy little Irish gentleman, Mr. Moore, remarkable for using the best language of any member of the House of Commons to express nothing, that even the sham and unreal party battle, of which we have report, came off. The course of the Ministry in refusing to make any reprisal for the dismissal of Mr. Crampton has been sanctioned by a large majority, and Lord Palmerston finds himself, as is ever the case in weak opposition movements, strengthened in his place.

The discussion of the question, however, has had this beneficial effect: of showing the strong and abiding determination of the British people to permit on no light or frivolous ground the huge electric chain of common interests and sympathies which bind their country and ours to be broken. Indeed, the question of war was not even faintly whispered in the debate, and the great question of discussion seemed to be as to whether the Ministry did not merit censure for not having sooner thrown the unfortunate Mr. Crampton overboard.

The speech of Mr. Gladstone, who is both in public and private a sincere admirer of this country, and an ardent believer in its great humanitarian destiny, was remarkable for its statesmanlike breadth and its just view of all the details of the question in dispute. His censure of Lord Clarendon's conduct in many particulars was pointed and severely correct. Doubtless Lord Clarendon has many and great claims on the respect and gratitude of his countrymen, but some of them, who know him best, do not forget that he is blessed with a genius for intrigue. They remember his Spanish and Irish experiences, and they are not indisposed to think that on this American affair his desire to be clever and outwit our venerable black-letter Talleyrand, Mr. Marcy, overcame his candor and discretion.

It is only just to Lord Palmerston to say that, while, as became him, he threw his protecting shield over his fallen friend, Mr. Crampton, with a chivalrous grace, he made his virtual and compelled recantation of much of his former threatenings and tone with a manly and cordial spirit, which seems to him as easy to adopt as to revel in the tortuosities of diplomatic finesse. There can be no question to any one who has watched the course of this long-protracted difficulty, that Lord Palmerston has been compelled to yield his own opinions and policy to the pressure of popular will, which surged and swelled without. He knows how, however, gracefully to bend. He is not the man to do anything Quixotic. However much he may like to tease and goad us, he has too much shrewd sense to oppose the will of his own countrymen. His tone was, therefore, eminently pacific, and he received with as graceful an ease the cheers that came from the Manchester and Peelite benches, as he would have done those from the Tory gentlemen, had he thought it judicious to blow the war-trumpet. His management of the British people's house, and his pliable adaptation even to its fancies, is a marvel of workmanship. Ever ready with some toy or rattle to entertain them, he draws them off the scent with some small parochial matters, such as bands in the Park, fireworks, a row among the Irish M. P.'s, or things of that class, while he solidly works out his ends, whatever they may be, or wherever directed, and that is what nobody knows and no one can guess at. You would suppose, to look at him, that he never bestowed a thought on business of any sort, but merely took matters as they turned up from hour to hour, always in time, but never before. Yet he is familiar with every detail of office. Lord Clarendon has never written a note to Queen Pomare upon the affairs of Tahiti, nor Sir Gsoman Grey forwarded a small instruction to a Captain of Irish police without its having the sanction of his noble friend. A man must be acclimated to British politics for many years, before he can understand all the delicate beauties of Lord Palmerston's management.

The most mortified personage in this question is

"The wondrous boy,
Who wrote Alroy,"

Mr. Benjamin Disraeli. He appears to be doomed to see forever his small schemes frustrated by the facile ductility and off-hand ingenuity of Lord Palmerston. From habitual railings at the bellicose propensities of the British Premier, he had come to believe in his taking a war action in this affair. His disappointment then must have been severe to find his rival so pacific. How to get a chance majority against Lord Palmerston was the real object of Mr. Disraeli's long homily on *England's future policy towards America, of which* we had report by the last mail, as it is his only object in every homily he utters. It may be that the Monroe doctrine will yet be acknowledged by British statesmen, particularly if supported by guarantees for the absolute Freedom of Commerce. But it is not by a sidewind in a speech of Mr. Disraeli that such a doctrine will be blown upon the world.

"The Louisville *Journal* does not suppose that, in the event of Col. Fremont's election, the South would at once and *for that reason* recede from the Union, but it has hardly a doubt that the disruption of the Union would be the inevitable result."

There's some degree of comfort in this. If the South does not secede "at once," as soon as they hear of Col. Fremont's election, they will probably find it convenient not to do so at all.

The Ballotment Question.

We seldom see a more curious spectacle than this which has been presented by the British Government in its recent controversy with our own upon the subject of enlistments. For years past it has been a standing ground of complaint on the part of Great Britain, that our laws restraining our citizens from entering into foreign service, were altogether too lax. It has been a standing subject of remonstrance, that Americans were allowed to colonize Texas, and then revolutionize it;—that during the Canadian rebellion Americans were allowed to cross into Canada and join the rebels;—that our citizens were permitted at a later day to invade Cuba;—that others of them have been suffered to go to Nicaragua; and that, as a general thing our neutrality laws were constantly evaded. To all these complaints our Government has replied that those laws were intended to be rigid and rigidly enforced;—that our executive officers have done all in their power to prevent their violation; and that where these efforts have not been successful, it has not been from any fault on the part of the Government. These replies have always been deemed unsatisfactory, and have been uniformly and earnestly condemned by the English press.

For the last year, however, we have seen the British Government contending with the utmost ability and zeal *in favor* of evasions of our neutrality laws much more gross and palpable than we ourselves have ever attempted to justify. Lord Clarendon has written dispatch after dispatch to prove that neither the law of nations, nor the law of the United States prevents the *engagement* of men within the United States to go beyond their limits and enlist in foreign service; and Lord Palmerston, in a speech which we publish in another column, exerts all his ingenuity in endeavoring to show that the American Government contends for an enforcement of its neutrality laws much more rigid and severe than justice will sustain.

We have taken occasion heretofore to remark that in all this matter the British Government was endeavoring to establish positions and principles which by and by it may be very glad to disavow. The London *Times*, with its usual sagacity, discovers the same thing, and says in an article which we copy in another column, that in all this matter the British Government has been "countenancing a principle which may be hereafter applied to much more solid purposes than a barren sympathy with European freedom and hatred of Russian aggression." Suppose that a revolution should again break out in Cuba: is Lord Palmerston prepared to hold the broad ground he now takes upon this subject and vindicate the right of either party to engage men in the United States to take part in the affair? It is not at all impossible that occasions may arise in which the English Government will be greatly embarrassed by the position now taken on its behalf. We trust our own Government will under all circumstances adhere to the ground it has in this instance so well maintained.

Unkind.

It seems to be one of the ordinances of nature that our enjoyments must always have some drawback. Blessings are never unalloyed. The House of Representatives is in the unhappy predicament. Col. Preston S. Brooks, who resigned his seat because a majority of its members had voted that they did not wish him there any longer, upon saying that when he should come back, something would happen, added the encouraging assurance, "*and come back I will.*" But the members were not left to the undiluted enjoyment of this assurance. Before he closed Col. Brooks felt constrained to assure those who voted for his expulsion that "for all future time his self-respect required that he should *pass them as strangers.*" So they are not to enjoy the chastened and elevating delight of his personal acquaintance, after his return. Cruelty, it seems, is no inconsiderable ingredient of the Colonel's character.

Col. Fremont's Religion.

While the *Express* is Fulmerinating the assertion that Col. Fremont is a Roman Catholic and a communicant of the Romish Church, the Washington *Union* says that Rev. Henry "Ward Beecher is Col. Fremont's spiritual, as well as political conscience-keeper."

As there is union in strength, though there may be no strength in the Union, these two prolific defamers of Col. Fremont ought to compare notes, so as not to neutralize each others slanders. If Col. Fremont be a Catholic, there is not much probability of Henry Ward Beecher being his conscience-keeper.

Republicanism in Columbia County.

The following is an extract from a recent letter from one who was, up to this time, one of the most rigid of the Columbia County Democracy, who is a native of Kinderhook, and a distant relative of the Van Burens.

Valatie, Col. Co., Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

You have no idea of the popularity of the Republican cause in this part of the country. Men who considered it an insult to have any other political name than Democrat applied to them, now curse the name and come out boldly for Fremont. This is a village of over two thousand inhabitants, yet I can safely say that there are not over six Buchanan men here.

John Van Buren has been around here for several days trying to bring back his *erring friends*, as he calls them, to the gods of their fathers, but he has more difficulty in convincing them of their error than he anticipated. On Sunday I met both himself and his father at Church, and after service they took occasion to accost me, and were awfully surprised to learn my position. *On Monday*, John came over to see my brother, but he had no better success with him than *with me*. Isaac Vanderpoel, of Buffalo, has been here a week electioneering, but left a few days ago in disgust. Old Kinderhook, the banner town of Democracy, will not cast thirty votes for Buck. You can have no idea of the enthusiasm for Fremont.

By the Underground Railroad.

One day last week a party of sixteen escaped slaves arrived in Canada, and found quarters in Stamford township. One of the waiters at the Clifton House, near the Suspension Bridge, who escaped, two or three years ago, from bondage in Virginia, was apprised of the coming of the party and exerted himself to procure them a resting place. It so happened that he told the tale to a gentleman at the hotel who was his master's neighbor in Virginia. The recognition was mutual and instantaneous.

Wesleyan University.

The Annual Commencement of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., will take place on the 7th August. The Literary Anniversaries are announced for the 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th. Among the orators is George W. Curtis, Esq., and Mr. Sage is among the poets of the occasion. The Graduating class numbers 17,—as follows:

Salem Armstrong, Sutton, N. H.; Arthur W. Bacon, Middletown; Wm. J. Fox, Amenia, N. Y.; Burrell P. Goode, Sidney, Ohio; John J. Harrison, New Lebanon Springs, N. Y.; Edward Johnson, Lynn, Mass.; Alexander D. McVey, Mobile, Ala.; Charles H. Pagan, M. Dighton, Mass.; Daniel Pomeroy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James M. Pomeroy, Williamsburg, L. I.; Orville W. Powers, Oneida, N. Y.; Allen Reynolds, Hillsdale, N. Y.; George Ormsby Smith, Burke, Vt.; Wm. V. Snyder, Paterson, N. J.; Andrew J. Spencer, Middletown; Samuel F. Upham, Newport, R. I.; Emerson Warner, Wilbraham, Mass.

Death of a Judge.

Judge Washington McCartney, a lawyer of distinction in Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on Tuesday last. He was for some years Professor of Mathematics in Lafayette College, and, at the time of his death, was Principal of the Easton Law School and Judge of that District. He was a gentleman of considerable ability and learning, and was the author of two or three works of merit.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—2 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. Harper's Printing Telegraph—Office No. 82 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

All the Naval Appointments and Promotions Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the New York Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, July 17.

The Senate to-day confirmed every nomination for appointment or promotion, consequent upon the action of the late Naval Retiring Board, by a vote of four to one.

Importation of Indecent Prints, &c.—The Herbert Case—Confirmation of Naval Appointments, &c.

Washington, Wednesday, July 17.

The Secretary of the Treasury has asked Congress to amend the Act of 1848, so that it will, in addition to the prevention of the importation of indecent prints, paintings and transparencies, embrace obscene matter and figures of a similar tendency.

The Herbert case is progressing slowly. Mr. Beaman, for the prisoner, opened a brief-table on some newspapers, charging them with a studied effort to prejudice the case, and likewise condemned individuals for openly expressed censures on the Court. The interest in this matter seems on the increase. The District-Attorney is assisted by Mr. Preston, of Baltimore.

The Senate confirmed, to-day, in addition to the two yesterday, one hundred and ninety-five appointments or promotions in the Navy, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the action of the Naval Retiring Board. Four officers, since their nominations were made, have died or resigned. The Senate acted on the nominations en masse.

A Treasury Warrant was issued to-day, to Messrs. Glover and Mayhew for $200,000, awarded by the first Comptroller as indemnity for a breach of their contract by Postmaster Campbell, in carrying the mail between Louisville and New-Orleans.

Senator Wilson arrived here to-night, and denies most unqualifiedly the report that he expressed a preference for Mr. Johnston for the Vice-Presidency.

Brooks and Keitt—Illinois Contested Election—Naval—The Herbert Witnesses.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 16, 1856.

Brooks and Keitt—South Carolina on the Defensive.

The Brooks and Sumner affair is disposed of at last in the House of Representatives. The closing scene of the drama was the speech of Mr. Keitt to-day, in defence of South Carolina, in which there was nothing remarkable except the entire freedom from personal assaults upon anybody, and the fact that it was *defensive* of the nullification State. This is a somewhat novel position for South Carolina. Too many of her representatives have been in the habit of claiming for her a superiority to which she is not entitled; and their erroneous self-estimation has lead them into the error of assuming an air of dictatorship towards States of far more power and greater achievements, well calculated to bring down upon their heads the retorts of the present session,—until now, at last, they stand upon the defensive instead of the attack. Mr. Keitt's resignation was heartily applauded by the galleries.

Illinois Contested Election.

The business now before the House is the contested election case in the Seventh District of Illinois—Mr. Arnold (Republican) contesting the seat of Mr. Allen, and claiming to have been elected over him by from three to seven votes. Mr. Allen spoke in his own behalf, to-day, and seemed to be arguing, not that his contestant hadn't the greatest number of votes, but that he had not proved the fact in the right way. There certainly cannot be any reasonable doubt that Mr. Allen was not elected; but some few of our friends incline to the opinion that it was a tie between the two, and that the case must be referred back to the people. The report of the Committee on Elections, made after thorough investigation is decided, and, I think, perfectly clear, in favor of Mr. Arnold.

Naval Promotions.

The Senate spent most of the day in Executive Session, over the naval nominations and promotions consequent upon the action of the late Retiring Board. It is understood that an exciting discussion occurred, in which Mr. Toombs took prominent part. It is evident that the confirmations are to be strenuously opposed in secret sessions until after the House shall have acted on the Naval bill passed by the Senate yesterday. A large number of the officers retired by the late Board were from Virginia and other Southern States,—from which quarter, consequently, there is a very strong outside pressure against sustaining the Board.

The Naval Committee and the Navy Department consider the bill passed yesterday as a triumph of the Board, because, while it affords ample opportunity for the correction of any mistakes made by it, it does not crowd back into the service the mass of useless material thrown out by the Board. I believe nobody denies that very many of the officers thus thrown out of the active service were deficient either in moral or physical qualifications for the duties belonging to their commissions.

The Herbert Witnesses.

It has occurred to me that my dispatch of yesterday may seem to reflect generally upon the witnesses for the defence in the Herbert case. Such certainly was not my purpose, for some of them, with whom I am personally acquainted, I know to be gentlemen, and worthy of entire confidence. Although I have deemed it a duty to criticise the conduct of the Ministers of Justice in connection with this affair, I should sincerely regret to do an injustice to any of the parties concerned. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.... Washington, Thursday, July 17.

The Case of Lieut. Bartlett.

Mr. Toombs introduced a *joint resolution* that the finding of the late Naval Board in the case of *Lieut. Bartlett was in violation of the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution, and is therefore utterly void and of no effect.*

Mr. Toombs said he should call up this resolution at a convenient opportunity.

The Navy Appointments.

The Senate then went into Executive Session on Navy Appointments, and after confirming one hundred and ninety-five of them, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, July 17.

The Illinois Contested Seat.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions of the Committee on Elections, declaring Mr. Arnold instead of Mr. Allen the elected representative from the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois.

The report of the majority of the Committee says that Mr. Arnold was elected by two majority, and the report of the minority of the Committee states that Mr. Allen was elected by one.

The subject was debated and the House adjourned.

The Virginia Gubernatorial Whig Senate Convention.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, July 17.

The Virginia Old-Line Whig Senate Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The Committee on Resolutions were not ready to report. Speeches were made by Messrs. Flourn, Johnson, Kelly, Syms and Cannon, all in favor of Fillmore and Donelson, and for the reorganization of the Whig Party. The Convention then adjourned till 5 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at 5 P. M., and Mr. McFarland submitted the report of the Committee on Resolutions. He said that the Committee were unanimous in the opinion that the perpetuity and peace of the Union depends on the influence of the Whig Party.

The resolutions set forth that the condition of the country calls upon the Whig Party to exert its power for the safety of the Union; declare, in substance, that the Whigs of Virginia are free to select among the candidates already nominated, but in making a selection do not merge themselves into that party whose candidate they adopt, but preserve distinctive principles; denounce the Republicans, declaring the pretensions of their candidate are unfit to be considered in a national contest; declare that the Democrats, in nominating Franklin Pierce, caused all the agitation of the Slavery question, by having given, contrary to his pledges, countenance to agitation, by disturbing, for mere party ends, the compromises that long preserved peace; assert that the Democratic Party have forfeited the confidence of conservative men, because "by its administration" it has violated pledges, and committed flagrant abuses and blunders in the foreign policy; that no Whig can consistently support Mr. Buchanan, urging in addition to other objections, that he sustains "squatter sovereignty," and the absolute power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories; and is responsible for the policy of the Ostend Manifesto; approve the Compromises of 1850 and resist the repeal or modification of the Kansas-Nebraska act; consider Millard Fillmore the most suitable person for the Presidency, and recommend him to the nation, but disclaim all intention of adopting the principles of the American Party, and will unite with its members to support him; provide a National Convention of Whigs to assemble in Baltimore on the third Wednesday of September, and invite all States to participate in it; and authorize the President to appoint a Central Committee of thirteen to promote the organization of the party in the State.

The resolutions were adopted, and the President of the Convention instructed to forward the resolutions to Mr. Fillmore, and request him to accept the indorsement of this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned with three cheers for Mr. Fillmore, and the party repaired to Capitol Square, where a number of speakers were heard.

From Boston.

The Escaped Slave—The Evening Ledger for Filibuster and Donelson—The Weather.

Boston, Thursday, July 17.

Wilkins, the slave who secreted himself on board of the bark *Gyrator* at Mobile, and escaped with four days fastened down in the hold, and when discovered was nearly dead for want of air, food, and water.

The Boston *Evening Ledger* to-day placed Fillmore and Donelson at the head of their Editorial columns, and will support them in the coming election.

The weather to-day has been oppressively hot and close, the thermometer standing at 96° in the shade.

Important Railroad Suit.

Canandaigua, N. Y., July 17.

*Ross Winans vs. The New York and Erie Railroad.*—This important case upon a patent for an improvement on eight-wheel cars, has resulted in a verdict for defendants, after a trial of five weeks. The case was conducted by C. W. Kellar, Mr. Beardsley and Mr. Seward, of New-York, for the plaintiffs, and by Wm. Wheeler, of Boston, E. Spooner and R. H. Eaton, of New-York, and W. W. Hubbell, of Philadelphia, for defendants. The confirmation of the claim by the Court was such that the plaintiffs declined to proceed and take the case up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Deaths from Sun-Stroke in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Thursday, July 17.

Geo. F. Brown, of Boston, connected with Madigan's Circus here, died of sun-stroke to-day. Several deaths occurred yesterday from the same cause.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen sat again last evening. The President, Isaac O'Barren, Esq., in the Chair.

Half an hour was spent in legislating as to certain piers, and the necessity of dredging in the East River. The Report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices was then brought up, advocating an increase in the salary of the Superintendent of Lands and Places, from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum. Subsequently to debate, and various amendments, the Board agreed to concur.

Considerable discussion took place as to the time when it would be expedient to throw open the First-avenue beyond Forty-second-street. The Board concurred in fixing the time as the 1st of August.

A variety of other unimportant matters were disposed of, among which was agreement with the report of a committee in favor of building a pier between Castle Garden and pier No. 1.

The report and ordinance from the Board of Councilmen, as to the matter of the Central Park being brought up by Ald. Cranot, appropriating $100,000 for that purpose.

Alderman Tucker spoke at some length against the grant, denouncing political jobbery. He pitied the Street Commissioner, who would soon be just nowhere. Every member of the Board secretly knew the thing was not right, and every tax-payer ought to be of the same opinion. Why should the Board make itself ridiculous?

Alderman Briggs would certainly go for any reasonable amount.

Alderman Fullen said, if a man wanted to dig his political grave let him vote for this measure; it would pass. Let the Democrats have the full benefit of it, but let it not be laid at the door of the American Party.

Alderman Drake would go for the appropriation, and entered into some close personal political allusions.

Alderman Clarke moved the previous question.

On the motion, shall the previous question be put, the vote was 13 affirmative and 7 negative. Sustained.

On the subsequent vote for concurrence, the numbers stood 13 affirmative and 7 negative, thus adopting the ordinance. After which the Board stood adjourned to the first Monday in August.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met yesterday, Supervisor Ely in the Chair. There was a full attendance.

A communication was received and read from L. R. Sedgwick, Counsel to the Corporation, in reply to certain questions which had been propounded for his official opinion as to the legality of the appropriation of the sum of $200,000 for the purposes of the Central Park. The document is of considerable length, extending over eight closely written folio pages. We quote the conclusion: "It is well to consider whether the $200,000 added by the Board of Supervisors to the tax levy is an expense to which the Mayor, &c., have been put by law. And, without considering whether the terms "been put by law," do not signify such expenses as have been judicially established in the Courts, it will suffice to state another question, which lies behind both. Is the amount of $200,000 designed to satisfy the provisions of any legal contracts which have been made, and which the law would enforce against the City? Manifestly not. It is designed to raise a fund to be placed at the control of the Commissioners of the Central Park, or some other officer or officers, to enable them to proceed to complete the Park according to the ordinance by which they were created. It does not differ in principle from any addition to the tax levy which might be made to enable any other officers to do any work for the City, and if one addition to the tax levy not authorized by the Statute be permissible, any other is equally so. The clauses under consideration thus extended subvert the purpose of the Statute which is apparent in every line to limit the tax which the Supervisors are permitted to impose. And the *grounds which restrict taxation are broken down* so that the Supervisors have the power to tax any man to the whole amount of his property.

"I cannot therefore agree to such a construction."

Supervisor Tucker moved that this communication be laid on the table, and that 1,000 copies be printed, which was seconded by Supervisor Clancy. An amendment was moved and carried that the matter be referred to Ald.

A petition was received from George Law that his tax on real estate be remitted, assessed for that amount in the Eighteenth Ward, having sworn off all assessment for personal property, having no estate excepting stocks already taxed, and believing the period for appeal extended to the 15th of July instead of the 15th of June, he prays for relief.

On motion of Supervisor Jackson that the item be struck off the roll, after debate, in which Supervisors Hunter, Tucker, Vossen, and others took part, a motion was made to refer the matter to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

Recorder Smith thought there was no necessity for such reference.

Supervisor Barnes was of a different opinion; it was a very important matter.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

The Weekly Times of this week contains the following:

EXPULSION OF PRESTON S. BROOKS FROM HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Vote.
MR. DAYTON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.
NICARAGUA NEWS.—Highly Important.
CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The Action of the Finance Committee.
EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Trouble at the Queen's Levée.
SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD.—Against Douglas' Second Nebraska Bill.—Delivered in the United States Senate, July 2.
PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
LETTER FROM GEORGE LAW.
LETTER FROM PETER FARLEY.
SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS BY THE MAILS.
CITY INTELLIGENCE FOR THE WEEK.
SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S INTELLIGENCE.
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Hints and Prospects for this paper.
THE MARKETS.—Wheat Interests, an interesting article.—Comparative Prices of Boston and New-York.—Buckwheat with Corn.—A Steam Plow visited on the Prairies.—Live Stock Prices in New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates: [illegible]

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SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, will contain:

SPEECH OF PRESTON S. BROOKS, ON RESIGNING HIS SEAT.
LATE AND VERY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM KANSAS.
ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE on the Expulsion of Brooks.
CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.
NEWS FROM EUROPE.
POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.
MR. DAYTON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE, &c.

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A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, WHOSE SANDS OF LIFE have nearly run out, discovered, while living as the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. Wishing to do all the good in his power, he will send a copy of the prescription (free of charge) to any of his fellow beings who request it. Those desiring the benefit of this discovery, which they will find a sure cure, will please address, in perfect confidence, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Also, for their Shoulder Brace. Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan, Office from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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NOTICE.—THE SALES OF FURNITURE AT [illegible] Tuesday and Friday Mornings, at 10 o'clock, will be discontinued after this week.

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LADIES GOING TO THE WATERING PLACES must not forget to make a purchase of Dr. Sherman's Sea Sickness Powders, which will prevent sea sickness. Sold by Dr. Sherman, 218 Broadway, and by druggists generally. Price 50 cents per box.
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New-York Daily Times, Friday, July 18, 1856.

1856.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

Appointment of Dr. Magill.

The American Bible Union, the Baptist Bible Revision association, is just now standing in an unenviable political position before the public. The venerable Dr. Malcom has restored his office, and has published a letter of positive denial concerning the operations and management of that Society. He says that for one year from the origin of the Bible Union, he had been one of its chief agents; and after the death of Dr. Cone, his associate, was elected as its chief officer. His connection to the office took place in October, 1855. He does not the importance of a more intimate knowledge of the workings and details of management of the Union than he had before possessed, and he immediately began a thorough investigation. He had not proceeded far before he was surprised and mortified to find that the translations for the New Version numbered only about twenty-three or four, when at first the general impression that there were at least forty. Moreover, he says, instead of all these being competent scholars, some of them unquestionably lacked the essential qualifications of the translators." His investigation was now interrupted by the Secretary, who solicited him to make a brief visit to Baltimore, to present the cause of the Bible Union, and receive contributions in its behalf. He was gone but a short time, but regretted to find, on his return, that certain changes had been made with regard to the Committees, which greatly decreased his confidence in the "directing power" of the Board. The Secretary now urged him to make another trip out of New-York, but he did not go, being more fully received them before to make a strict and complete investigation. On mentioning his suspicions, that something was wrong in the Society, to one of the members, he found that he was not alone in his apprehensions. Direct measures were immediately taken for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation. The subject was brought up at a meeting of the Board of Managers, and, after some ineffectual opposition on the part of the Secretary, was passed. The Committee was appointed, but the Secretary procured himself to be one of its members. The President then frankly expressed to the Board his opinion that the Secretary ought not to be on a Committee which was to examine matters of his own transaction. With the Committee so constituted, he says, it could not be expected that the object of an impartial investigation should be attained, as the result proved.

Several pages of Dr. MAGILL'S letter are devoted to an exposé of the faulty modes of revision, which, he says, are pursued by the translators. He asserts that their plans and practices are in violation of the Constitution of the Society, and unworthy of public confidence. He alludes, also, to other points, particularly to a squandering of the money which has been contributed to further only the legitimate objects of the Society.

He concludes his letter with a brief recapitulation of the points mentioned in it, which we give in his own words:

"Being fully satisfied, from personal examination, that the labors which I have done so much to collect, and which I know have been most sacredly devoted, by the rich and the poor, to one of the holiest purposes in Christian charity, are being appropriated; that a vast amount is expended for operations remunerative to the most prominent of the institution; that men are employed to translate the Word of God who are not qualified for the work; that unwarrantable translations have been made, which, if published, must bring into discredit the most precious doctrines of my faith, and the fundamental truths of Christianity, as indubitably revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and shake the confidence of the people in the authority of the sacred writings; that such revisions are likely to be published for indiscriminate circulation, without the previous precautionary examination, provided for and required by the plans and rules of revision, by originality adopted by the Board; that the controlling power of the Institution has become completely centralized in one man; and that the exercise of that power is not only such as to forbid the hope of reform, but also to blast the name and influence of every one who advocates reform; feeling perfectly assured of all this, I am compelled, by a stern sense of duty, to abandon the enterprise, and to free myself, as far as possible, from all further responsibility in its operations."

### A Breeze in the Fourth Ward.

Zephyrs at this season are refreshing. The School officers of the Fourth Ward had another quarrelsome meeting last Monday night. The officers were called together for the purpose of appointing a principal teacher in School No. 26, in James-street. It was a special meeting, and complaint was made that the usual notice of two days was not given to the members, and that the omission was intentional, it being the design of Judge McCARTHY and the others who signed the call to appoint a friend of their own to the vacant post. Those thus charged denied the motives ascribed to them. The election, however, resulted in the choice of their candidate.

Mr. JAS. SHERIDAN said the meeting was brought about by a caucus; Miss GRIFFIN was a friend of those who composed it. Judge FLORENCE MCCARTHY denied it. Most of those present launched themselves upon the waves of a tempestuous debate, in the course of which Judge MCCARTHY said that the janitors of Ward Schools Nos. 1 and 26 did not keep them in good order.

Mr. GEORGE HARDMAN suggested that Judge McCARTHY nominate some friends of his own to replace the delinquents, and they would be appointed undoubtedly.

Mr. SHERIDAN said Judge McCARTHY had said the Ward Schools named "actually stink" with dirt.

Judge McCARTHY indignantly repelled the odious and odorous charge.

Messrs. Inspector LYNCH said the Judge could not deny it on his honor as a gentleman.

Mr. McCARTHY said he might have said it in some moment of which he had no recollection.

*Miss GRIFFIN was finally appointed by a majority vote, but* Mr. SHERIDAN said he intended to watch matters, and if members did not do their duty hereafter he would make it known to the public.

The matter of purchasing a site for a new school-house will probably be sent back.

### "Fly-Time."

We had a friend in the country—we hope he is there now—who was always telling how he was coming down to see his City folks, one of these days. And when we sent up word to know when he would come, his reply was—always the same, year after year—"Wait, I reckon about *fly-time*."

We wrote down our country friend a wag; for we concluded that if he was waiting for "fly-time" we should never see his sun-burnt face and snuff-colored Sunday suit on Broadway. In our chronology, fly-time was no time.

But as we have grown older in waiting for the visit of our country friend, so we have grown wiser. We are now convinced that there is a fly-time, just as much as we are convinced that "there is a North!" This Summer has satisfied us of the reality of both. We have never seen nor experienced so many flies, since the inhabitants of New-York became housekeepers, as during this month of July. The City is full of flies. Thicker than locusts of Egypt, they swarm in kitchens, bedrooms and parlors. They are the pest of the housewife, and the bethumbsten of the sweet little ones. They spoil the sauces in the pantry, and the damask in the drawing-room. Mosquitoes now would be a welcome exchange!

It is a fly, capering on the tip of the sleeper's nose, that awakes him so early on these hazy Summer mornings. And no sooner is he up, than this hymenopterous fellow summons a myriad tribe to hail and escort him to the breakfast table. There, the whole creation of flies seems to be gathered together to vex him and his family. Bridget is anxious, but does not know where they came from, nor does John. The pesky flies flirt about our heads, they buzz in our ears, the prickle our cheeks, they sail into our mouths, they dip into our coffee.

Alas, it is fly-time! We wonder where is our country friend, and what were flies made for! Can anybody tell?

Skeleton Skirts, made of boiled Whalebone, are said to be an improvement upon the article now in use. A fellow can put his wife's boiled-bone skeleton skirt in his pocket when the fair owner doesn't wish to be incommoded with it, and yet, when it is in use, it cuts quite as big a swell as the other sort. We should think some of the Central Committees that are anxious to make a special swell would go in for the thing.

Housewives have many little things to trouble them that are never made public. A lady sends us a letter of complaint concerning the impudence of little boys and girls, who are sent with parcels, and while these are being examined, assume themselves in writing on the walls of the houses which they are sent. No one but the printers of a Bible Union Society could have conceived such a little thing, but it is most honorable, and we hope the boys will learn to do better.

### Board of Education.

The Board of Education held its session on Wednesday evening, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the chair.

An application from the Tenth Ward for $1,056 for furniture for No. 74; also, from Seventh Ward, for $4,000 for No. 12; also, from Eighteenth Ward, for $70, were adopted. Also, from Eleventh Ward, for repairs in No. 29; referred to the Committee on Repairs.

A nomination from the Twentieth Ward of FRANKLIN CANFIELD as Commissioner was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications. Also, of JOHN E. PAYNE, as Inspector of the Twentieth Ward, to same Committees. Also, from Thirteenth Ward, nominating GEORGE W. WEST as Trustee, to same Committee.

A communication from the Thirteenth Ward relative to payments for contracts was amended and adopted, requiring all contracts properly entered into and complied with to be paid in due course.

A communication from the Fourth Ward relative to a proposed site for a school-house was laid on the table.

An application from Principals of Female Departments of the Eleventh Ward for premiums was referred to the Committee on Supplies.

A nomination of S. D. MOULTON, as Trustee of the Nineteenth Ward, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications. Also, to same Committee, the nomination of HENRY HUGHES, as Inspector of the Sixth Ward.

Several resolutions for the payment of small bills were adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That RICHARD STORRS WILLIS be invited to deliver a Course of Lectures before this Board, at such time as will suit his convenience after the first of September next, in the Lecture Room of this Hall, and that the Ward Officers and Principals of Schools under the jurisdiction of this Board, be invited to attend.

The report of the Free Academy submitting the names of graduates, &c., was read and adopted.

The matter in regard to the presentation of a cup to Mr. KINNE, the late teacher of No. 9, and present Assistant Superintendent, came up, and occasioned a long discussion. It terminated in the adoption of a resolution to pay the salary which had been withheld.

At 9¼ o'clock the Board adjourned.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 17.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

THE SLAVER CASES—TRIAL OF JOSEPH PEDRO DE CUNHA.

Mr. Joachimssen summed up the case for the prosecution. He laid particular stress on the contradictions in De Costa's testimony, and vindicated the truthfulness of the evidence of Delano, the approver, on the ground that it was not only confirmed by the evidence of other and reliable witnesses, but by the circumstantial facts as to the equipment of the vessel and the circumstances attending her preparations for departure.

The learned Judge charged the Jury at length on the law as applicable to the case, and, as it seemed, rather against the prisoner. At the conclusion of his very lucid and able charge (to the law of which exceptions were taken by Mr. Benedict) the Jury retired.

ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

As soon as they retired, *Thomas Gilmore*, alias *Three-fingered Jack*, was put on trial, charged with assaulting the cook of the ship *Cherubim* with a hatchet.

The cook was called as a witness, and testified that Gilmore struck him on the head with a hatchet in a quarrel in the galley, and that he had thrown some hot water on him before.

The defence called the mate, who said that he saw the cook throwing hot water at the man, that he went into the galley to see what was going on, and he did not see the cook strike him with the hatchet, and that Gilmore was scalded.

The assistant cook said, he heard the quarrel and saw the cook throw the hot water and then run to the cabin, and as he ran the cook knocked him on the head with a hatchet.

The Jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

The Court, in consideration of the good character given to the man by the mate, and the circumstances of the case, sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned until the first of August, and to pay a fine of six cents.

CASE OF DE CASTRO.

The Court then asked the District-Attorney if he had any other case ready.

Mr. Joachimssen said he had not.

Mr. Benedict said he was ready and desirous to proceed with the trial of Mr. De Castro.

Mr. Joachimssen said that matter lay somewhat in his discretion, and he was not ready to proceed.

Mr. Benedict spoke of the hardship of the case of Mr. De Castro, against whom he said there had been but very few intimations, and those of the slightest character; that he himself had stated here that he was only on board by accident, on Mr. De Costa's invitation to go down the Bay with him, thus finding himself rather in the condition of Poor Tray in the fable. That it was also fair to say that the warrant in his case was in the officer's hands some eight or ten days, during which he was all around the Court, and might have been arrested at any time.

Mr. Joachimssen wanted to know if the gentleman meant to charge that the District-Attorney's office had been playing with Mr. De Castro.

Mr. Benedict said by no means, but he did mean to say that Mr. De Castro was not arrested, and he did not believe he would have been, if he had not rather dared them to do it.

Judge BETTS said that there was one point of view in which the case had better go over until after the verdict had been rendered in De Cunha's case, as, if he was acquitted, there would be very little to charge Mr. De Castro

The case was then put over, and the Jury discharged until to morrow.

VERDICT, "NOT GUILTY."

The Jury just then returned, having been out about an hour. The verdict brought in was one in favor of the prisoner.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 18.

Before Judge Whiting.

A GERMAN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

*The People ex rel. Frederick Munchausen* vs. *Rudolph Garrigus.*—The latter was required to bring before the Court the body of Mena Munchausen *alias* Caroline Kuckock, a girl of only fourteen years of age, of whom the relator claims to be the father. His allegation is, that for seven months from October, 1855 till May last, he was absent from the United States, in Belgium, and that during that time his wife kept a German boarding house in Four-teenth-street, near East River. Last January his wife discovered that her daughter was *enceinte*, she having been seduced by a young German who boarded in the house. Being greatly mortified at this discovery, she consulted a physician, and Dr. Landesman advised her to send her daughter to the Commissioners of Emigration, who, he said, would place her where she could be seen twice a week by her mother, and also recommending her to direct her daughter to give a false name, which would thus hide the disgrace she had brought on the family. To this the mother assented, and the girl went to the Commissioners, and gave her name as Caroline Kuckock. They sent her accordingly to Ward's Island, where her mother was allowed to see her two or three times, she representing herself to be the aunt of the girl, but since that she has been denied admittance to her. The mother, it seems, gave the girl positive directions to forever after deny her real name, and also to state that her parents were dead, which injunction she is now carrying out.

Shortly after being placed at Ward's Island, the girl was confined, but her child died. Upon the return of the father from Belgium, he applied to the Commissioners for his daughter, but Mr. Garrigue to whom he went, refused to give him any information as to where the girl was to be found, and told him moreover that he would never see her again. At this very time Mr. Garrigue had the girl in his own house in Brooklyn, in the capacity of a domestic, and at the present time she is still with him. She was brought before Judge Whiting last Wednesday, and on being questioned by him, adhered to her former statements, that Caroline Kuckock was her real name, that her parents were not living, and that Munchausen and his wife were her uncle and aunt. Several witnesses were examined yesterday afternoon respecting the question of her parentage. P. D. Loucks appeared for the relator, and J. E. Devlin for respondents.

A further hearing of the case will take place today at 12 o'clock.

### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 16.

Before Judge Whiting.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. S. Hanna, *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* granted, returnable on the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

## STATEN ISLAND.

### A Free School Opened.

The opening of District School building No. 1, in Stapleton, Staten Island, on Monday afternoon, was made the occasion of a pleasant gathering of the friends of Education.

The building is neat and occupies a beautiful site nearly an acre in extent. The three departments, with an assembling room and two class rooms in each, with the most improved furniture, are capable of seating 600 pupils. The district consists of the towns of Southfield and Castleton, and the school has been organized at a cost of $12,000, under a special act, passed in 1855, creating a Board of Education, consisting of three members elected by the people.

The first Board elected are now in office and have accomplished the noble object of establishing a free school system on Staten Island by the opening of No. 1. The names of the Board are THEODORE BACON, JAMES O. LUDLOW and JAMES ANDREWS.

The teachers are E. F. GRIFFITH and J. R. O'BRIEN in the Boys' Department, MARGARET T. GRIFFITH and VASSILLA F. STONE, in the Girls' Department.

Pertinent addresses and choruses by a singing class of girls from No. 1, William-street, New-York, occupied the time.

At the close of the occasion the company were invited to partake of a cold collation at the house of Mr. LUDLOW, a member of the Board, when a pleasant social and good fellowship prevailed until the going down of the sun.

No. 1 was opened on Thursday for the registering of pupils.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday evening in the County Jail, President BRAINERD presiding.

After hearing and approving the minutes of the previous meeting, a number of bills were referred to the Committee on Accounts. Communications were presented from WM. MCCORMICK and HIBADAH REGAN, for correction of tax, which were referred to the Law Committee; also, from Commissioners appointed for mapping Bushwick, stating that the deficiency in the map tax of 1854 was relieved in the general tax of 1855, and that the same has been collected, and asking the Board to take the necessary action so that the proper parties can receive their money, which was referred to a Special Committee.

MAYOR HAVE SINCE REMOVED.

At a previous meeting a report of the Alms-House Committee was presented, which charged MAYOR HALL, of Brooklyn, with having neglected his duty as a Commissioner of Emigration, in not attending the meetings of that body regularly, and that by this neglect Kings County had not had full justice done her.

At this meeting the Mayor appeared to repel the charge, armed with documents, showing that he had not neglected his duty in this respect, and also that Kings County had received all the favors which had been extended to the most favored county.

He stated the whole amount due from the Commissioners of Emigration, to Kings County, on April 1st, 1855, was $11,822 02, of which amount $7,694 21 or 65 per cent, had been paid in July, 1855, leaving a balance due of $4,127 81, which will be paid just as soon as the Commissioners get the wherewith.

### Kings County Penitentiary.

The monthly report of this Institution was presented, from which it appears that on July 1st there were 154 inmates—males 85; females 69. Committed during the month of June, 139—males 93; females 46. Discharged 129—males 96; females 44. After ordering the payment of a large number of bills the Board adjourned.

### Boy Drowned.

A lad, seven years old, named PATRICK MCCLUSKEY, while playing at the foot of Main-street, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. This is the second boy drowned at this place within a short time.

### Tomatoes—Supporting and Shortening-in.

Few gardens are now found unsupplied with tomatoes, but very few persons take any pains to *cultivate* them. The vines are usually left to straggle *ad libitum*. This is both bad economy and bad taste. If tomatoes are planted in rows, a convenient plan is to put up stakes on both sides of each row, and nail on horizontal strips or slats to keep the vines perpendicular. They may be carried up to the height of three to five feet. By this means the vines will show much better, especially when covered with ripened fruit clustering thickly upon the sides. The fruit itself will be much superior to that matured on the ground and in the shade. Strong twine or wires may be substituted for the horizontal slats. A cheaper process of supporting tomatoes is to bush them, in the same manner that beans or peas are treated. Our own tomatoes are planted around the border of the garden and trained upon the fence, the vines being upheld by strips of leather, doubled around the stalks and fastened to the fence with small nails.

Tomatoes are also benefited by *shortening-in*. Three-fourths of the mature fruit is produced upon a small part of the vine nearest to the root, say one-third or one-fourth of its length. It is recommended to stop the further development of vines after a fair supply of fruit is set, by clipping off the vines growing beyond. The clipping should not be carried too far, as a supply of foliage is required to gather food from the air. One of the most successful cultivators in our acquaintance made it a rule to let no vine extend beyond four feet from its root.

## MARKET REPORTS.

*Markets—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, July 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at old rates.

COFFEE—Rio is more inquired for at tolerably firm prices, with sales reported of about 1,800 bags at from 9¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are inactive at former quotations.

COTTON—Is in pretty good demand and is now worth 11¾c.@11¾c. for Middling Uplands; 11¾c.@11¾c. for do Gulfs; and proportionate rates for other kinds. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is very dull, and prices of common and medium qualities have again declined. The finer grades are held with some degree of firmness, but they are not freely purchased. The sales since our last reach about 10,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine No. 2 | $5 25@$5 75 |
| Ordinary State | 5 75@5 90 |
| Straight State | 5 90@6 10 |
| Favorite and Extra State | 6 10@6 50 |
| Common to Good Michigan | 5 60@6 00 |
| Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake | 5 80@6 15 |
| Common to Good Ohio | 5 85@6 25 |
| Fancy Michigan | 6 00@6 25 |
| Fancy Ohio | 6 30@6 50 |
| Extra Michigan | 6 25@6 75 |
| Extra Indiana and Wisconsin | 6 20@7 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 6 50@7 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 60@6 85 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 00@8 25 |
| Extra Missouri | 6 50@10 00 |

Canadian is dull and lower, the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,100 bbls Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6 20@$7 75 ℔ bbl. Southern is inactive and drooping. A light stock alone prevents a serious decline. The sales since our last comprise about 1,050 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 90@$8 75 and $10 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid at $5 75@$6 25 for Fine and Superfine. Corn Meal is freely offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 90@$4 ℔ bbl for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 50@$3 62½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $15 50 in puncheons.

FRUIT—Sales were made by auction of 2,040 boxes Sicily Lemons at $3 50@$3 81¼; and 300 boxes do. Oranges at $3 62½@$3 50, ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty good demand, and for desirable lots factors are getting comparatively firm prices, while middling and common qualities continue to deteriorate, these being freely offered and not in much request. The sales since our last reach about 83,000 bushels, including good to prime Canadian White at $1 50@$1 71½; Western do. at $1 60@$1 75; do. Red at $1 35@$1 55; Southern White at $1 40@$1 70; do. Mixed at $1 50; and inferior Genesee White at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Rye is unaltered. Sound lots are in limited supply and good request at steady prices. The sales since our last comprise about 3,000 bushels good to choice at 83c.@86c., ℔ bushel. Oats are pretty actively inquired for, and are worth 45c.@46c. for Ohio and Lake; 43c.@45c. for State; 38c.@41c. for Jersey; and 35c.@38c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is more sought after and is quoted firm. The sales since our last embrace about 60,000 bushels at 57c.@59c. for unsound, heated and damp; 58c.@61c. for common to prime mixed; 60c.@62c. for Southern Yellow; 61c.@63c. for round Yellow; 62c.@65c. for common to very choice Southern White, and 64c.@70c. for round White ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 650 bales River purchased at 85c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are less active, but stiffly held at 12½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

IRON—60 tons Scotch Pig realized $31@$31 50, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is in request and is worth 75c. for Common, and $1 18¾ for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Rules quiet at previous figures.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally in fair demand at about yesterday's quotations.

OILS—Have not varied much.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales of only about 700 bbls., in lots, mostly at $20 50@$20 62½ for Mess; and $17 56½@$17 62½ for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request, at 10¾c. for Hams; 9¾c. for Shoulders, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for Rough Sides, ℔ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and good demand, at 11c.@12¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is scarce and needed, at rising rates; sales since our last reach about 800 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty active, at full prices; the sales since our last consist of 300 bbls. at $7 50@$8 75 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $9@$11 for repacked do., and $11 @$13 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $18@$21 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are salable and steady at prices ranging from $18@$21 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately; 11c.@18c. for Ohio; 19c.@18c. for common to very good State; 19c.@22c. for prime and choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request, at 8½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

SALTPETRE—Some 150 bags sold at 5¾c.@6c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were 200 tcs. bought, mostly at $3 75½@$4 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in pretty good demand, and are generally held with confidence. The sales since our last reach about 1,200 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7½c.@9

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHAMBER, PIANO-FORTES.
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY.
Also on hand a few second-hand Pianos.

REMOVAL.

New-York Daily Times

## A RUNAWAY SLAVE.

[From the Boston Traveller, of Wednesday.]

Yesterday morning the bark *Growler*, Capt. FULLERTON, from Mobile, arrived here. While on her way up the harbor, a colored man named JOSEPH WILLIAMS, a fugitive from Slavery in Alabama, jumped overboard and swam towards the shore. He had secreted himself on board while the vessel was at Mobile, and had not, it is supposed, been discovered until the vessel had been several days at sea.

A vessel from the bark started after him and soon overtook him, and he was taken back to the vessel and placed in confinement in the cabin-room or hold. In the meantime, the attempt to escape of WILLIAMS from the vessel, had been seen and the news soon spread on shore that the *Growler* had a fugitive slave on board in confinement.

This caused great excitement. Measures were at once taken by the Vigilance Committee and others, to give the prisoner his liberty. Mr. JOHN OLIVER, a colored carpenter of this city, went before Judge MERCALF of the Supreme Court, certified that the man in question on board the *Growler* was a fugitive slave, and a writ of *habeas corpus*, under the provisions of the bill passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, in 1855, called the "Personal Liberty Bill," was issued, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff NEAL, for service.

The Sheriff's officer proceeded on board the *Growler* and found the man secured in the cabin. He took him into custody and brought him ashore, where there was quite a crowd of people, and seeing them sundry colored persons, who made an attempt to take the man out of the officer's hands. The effort was not a strenuous one, and was modified, and ultimately set aside by the assurance that the fugitive was in the hands of the Commonwealth, and not those of the officers of the United States.

Assurances were also numerous that his custody would prove to the world, in its result, whether or no the Commonwealth had the constitutional right to protect men not charged with crime within its own Territory, in defiance of Federal law to the contrary.

There seemed to be quite a rejoicing among those of our citizens present, who consider themselves the peculiar friends of Freedom, that the event had happened.

Mr. NEAL, with his captive, came up State-street to the Court-House, whither they were followed by a number of citizens, the larger portion colored.

The Court had adjourned before the arrival of the fugitive; and after sitting in the Supreme Court for a few minutes, it was announced that *Judge* MERCALF *would come in and hear the case at* 3 o'clock. The man was then removed to an adjoining room, in order to receive refreshments.

A good deal of excitement was created within and around the Court, and the Free-Soil leaders in the city were pretty well represented. Mr. JOHN A. ANDREW seemed to take an interest in the case, and will probably volunteer on behalf of the negro.

The fugitive gives his name WILLIAM JOHNSON. He is a dark mulatto—apparently about 35 years of age, and not so good looking as the majority of men of his color. He takes everything easy—is not cast down in any shape, but rather the reverse.

At 5 o'clock there was a considerable crowd collected around the doors of the Court-House, anxious to witness the proceedings in the case of the fugitive slave JOHNSON.

We were informed that the owner of the fugitive, (or at least of one slave who had escaped from Mobile about the time that the *Growler* had sailed,) had telegraphed on to the United States Marshal here a notice to that effect; but that no warrant or other process had accompanied the information or description of the party escaping, or authority to act in any respect regarding him, has been placed in the hands of the Marshal.

JOHN A. ANDREW, Esq., appeared to look after *the interest of the fugitive; and* W. L. BURT, *Esq.*, of this city, Commissioner under the provisions of *the Personal Liberty bill, was also in attendance.*

At 5½ o'clock, JOHNSON was brought into Court. He looked quite happy; and judging from the high reception of risibility into which several gentlemen seated near him were thrown, his conversation was very amusing.

The room was filled in every corner, and the audience included many of the more prominent Free-Soil men.

The Court (Judge MERCALF) came in in a few minutes afterwards, and Mr. ANDREW read the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the return of Officer NEAL thereupon. Mr. ANDREW also stated that service had been made on the mate—no such man as Capt. PILLSBURY having been found—and the said *was de facto* to be considered master. He had stated to the officer that he had no right to the custody of JOHNSON, and claimed no power of detaining him. The mate had been summoned here, but had declined to appear. There was no other party making any claim on the body of the man JOHNSON, and the simple question was, shall he be discharged or no?

Judge MERCALF said—"Let JOHNSON be discharged!"

On this decision being given the spectators burst out into a cheer, which, on a call, was made into three, and amid the most happy expressions of joy the fugitive was removed from the Court by his friends.

The affair lasted three minutes!

The friends of JOHNSON flocked around him in crowds, shook hands with him in the most fervent manner, and without delay, almost carried him from the Court House. They bore him off in triumph until they got him out of the square, when, as if by previous concert, one group ran one way and one another, and the identity of the fugitive was not thereafter a thing to be easily picked up again.

### Obituary.

The Hon. ALEXIUS COMMENEY, for many years a leading and distinguished politician of Georgia, for twelve years from 1816 a member of the House of Representatives, and from 1829 to 1833 a Senator in Congress, died at his residence, in Jasper County, on the 9th instant. He was a gentleman of fine talents and of pure and elevated character.

UNITED STATES SHIPS FITTING OUT.—We learn from the Norfolk *Herald* that orders have been received at the Gosport Navy-Yard, to put the frigate *St. Lawrence* ready for sea immediately, to take the steamers on the Coast of Brazil, as the ship-of-war of Commodore CRANE, who succeeds Commodore ORAM, and to relieve the former vessel on that station. There are now five ships of war fitting out at Gosport, viz: The *Roanoke*, *Colorado*, *Pawhatan*, *Raritan* and *St. Lawrence*.

### Accident in the East River.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, five boys in a row-boat on the East River, nearly opposite South Seventh-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, became alarmed at the near approach of a ferry-boat, when one of the party was so much frightened that he jumped overboard, and was rescued with difficulty, by a dock-builder in the employ of the Peck-slip Ferry Company.

☞ Hamilton College commencement took place yesterday.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### A Force of Cannon at the Mayor's Office.

About four o'clock [illegible] yesterday afternoon, in a crowded hallway in the Mayor's Office, [illegible] was ascertained; but it was at length ascertained that the object of their visitor was to ask the Mayor to maintain the present Inspector of Carts, Officer CLARK, in office. It seems like Mayor had ordered Officer CLARK to go on patrol duty from this day. The protest caused the Mayor to change his mind. He promised that Officer CLARK should be continued where he is. The cannon then withdrew. The Mayor, however, asked them to call on early meeting of their body, and inform him how their interests as a class would be effected by the passage of an ordinance which had been applied for from the Common Council, making it incumbent upon all having Horses in New-York to reside in the City. This was promised.

☞ The Republican Associations of the Seventh Ward met at Botanic Hall last night; of the Eleventh Ward at No. 605 Fourth-street, where they had some eminent speakers and a good deal of enthusiasm, and in the Twentieth Ward at Continental Hall. The work of organization goes on rapidly in these several Wards, and new members are enrolled every night.

☞ Yesterday, at 9½ o'clock, as the steamboat *R. L Stevens*, bound to the Fishing Banks, was passing Quarantine Dock, Staten Island, a man, named BERNARD JACKMAN, jumped or fell overboard, and was picked up by Dr. THOMPSON and landed safely at Quarantine. The *R. L. Stevens* had a large party on board for the Fishing Banks.

☞ It was prodigiously hot yesterday—hot as it even is in the City, though on the water there was a fair breeze all day playing. The thermometer was at and about 93 in the cool places. Workmen we see did not knock off from their tasks at noonday, and that there were so few cases of sun-stroke is our daily wonder.

☞ The bark *Kate Lincoln* arrived this morning from Demerara has on board a large-size anaconda, 17 feet long and 9 inches in diameter. He is perfectly tame, and is consigned to JOHN M. SMITH & Co.

### Fires.

AT MANHATTANVILLE.

About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the white lead factory of DOREY & DEEVY, in Manhattanville. The building, being of wood, was, with its contents, quickly destroyed. The loss is covered by insurance. The factory of Ex-Alderman TILLMARS, adjoining, had a narrow escape.

### The Heat.

The heated term which commenced on Friday, the 11th, with a maximum of 90°, still continues, this being the seventh day. The temperature yesterday, from 7 to 9 P. M., was 90°, and to-day at 9 P. M. 89°. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, July 17, 1856.

### Police Intelligence.

MORE ALLEGED SCHUYLERISM—ARREST OF OFFICERS OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARGED WITH OVER-ISSUING STOCK, ETC.

A good deal of talk has been occasioned in financial circles the past few days by rumors of another Schuylerism, perpetrated by officers of one of the Insurance Companies.

The names of the accused parties, and the circumstances attending the alleged offences, were not, however, generally known; but the story is now out.

A few days since, Chas. W. Ogden, Esq., Vice-President of the International Insurance Company, appeared before Justice CONNOLLY, Magistrate at the Lower (Tombs) Police Court, and made an affidavit, in substance thus:

That Moses Starbuck acted as President of the International Insurance Company from February last to the 9th of June; that Hon. H. Starbuck (son of the first-named) acted as Secretary *pro tem.* of the Company, and John W. Latson and James A. Regna as trustees during the same period; that on the 12th of June last these parties transferred $1,900 of the effects of the Company without the knowledge of the Board of Directors, and caused to be signed or did sign three thousand three hundred and ninety false and fraudulent certificates of shares—the shares of the Company are placed at $50 each—and further, that on the 15th of May, the same parties, acting as officers and trustees of the Company did sign four promissory notes of debt for the sum of $9,000; and that the issue and selling of said certificates of stock was effected without consent and was done in violation of the charter and laws of said Company, &c. &c.

Attached to the affidavit were certificates of stock not completely filled out, to the amount of $237,500, which it is further alleged were intended to be fraudulently issued by the accused parties.

According to the statement of Mr. Ogden, the complainant, the over-issue by the accused amounts to more than $200,000.

Upon these charges warrants for the arrest of the accused parties were issued, and yesterday all of them (except Mr. Latson, who is confined to bed from sickness,) were taken in custody by officer DILLON, and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who dismissed them on their own recognizance till to-morrow, when the charges against them will be investigated.

The statute alleged to have been violated by the accused is a recent one, and is very severe in its penalties.

THE VICKS ASSAULT.

In regard to the assault committed by a North Carolinian named VICKS, on Tuesday night, at the Metropolitan Hotel, upon Mr. Jacob STANWOOD, we are requested to correct an error which crept into the reports of the affair published yesterday morning. Mr. STANWOOD was not engaged in any discussion upon the Brooks assault, or anything else, with Mr. VICKS. A gentleman from Massachusetts was the person with whom the controversy arose, and it was after he had left the house that the assault upon Mr. STANWOOD was committed—the only provocation for it being a remark that Mr. VICKS' language was very abusive, and that he had better attend to his own affairs. Mr. S. had separated the parties and was walking away, when VICKS struck him from behind several blows with a heavy cane, which he held in both hands. The next day VICKS was arrested and held to bail upon a criminal complaint for assault, as also in $5,000 bonds in a civil suit for damages, before Judge WOODRUFF, R. BUSTED, Esq., acting as Mr. STANWOOD's counsel. VICKS was accompanied by a son of the late Senator HAYWOOD, of North Carolina. The assault was entirely unprovoked, and was of a very aggravated and outrages character.

HOMICIDE—BRUTALITY OF A HUSBAND.

The woman Margaret Coyle, who was so severely beaten by her husband a few days since, died yesterday morning at the Twenty-first Ward Station-House. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner GAMBLE. A great many witnesses were examined, and evidence given that she had been frequently and cruelly beaten by her husband, a drunken and brutal fellow. The following verdict was rendered: "That the said Margaret Coyle came to her death by puerperal convulsions, the result of injuries received at the hands of Thomas Coyle, her husband, on the 10th day of July, 1856, at No. 654 Second-avenue."

Mrs. Coyle was a native of Ireland, and twenty-eight years of age.

Coyle is in prison awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

A young Englishwoman named ANN FITZHARRIS, a domestic in the house of Sergeant CLARK, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, was on Wednesday evening sent by her employer with a message to Fulton-street. While on her way home, at 9½ o'clock, she was surrounded in the square between Tammany Hall and the Park, by a gang of young ruffians, who inquired of her whether she had any money. Alarmed at such a proceeding, the young woman attempted to escape, but she was seized by the desperadoes, one of whom felt of her ears and fingers for rings, while another rifled her pocket of all it contained—a linen pocket-handkerchief. Not satisfied with this, one of the gang struck the poor girl in the face twice, while others of them kicked her about the body. At length, having escaped from the ruffians, she fled to the office of the Chief of Police, and narrated the affair to Sergeant Owens, the officer in charge. Officer Masterson, of the Reserve, went at once in pursuit of the highwaymen, one of whom, after a long search, he succeeded in capturing. The prisoner, on being brought before Miss F., was fully identified as the principal of the gang by whom the outrage was committed. He was also recognized by a little boy who had witnessed the occurrence. The prisoner gave his name as Thomas Murphy; he is only about eighteen years of age. He had on at the time of his capture two or three coats, and had added about him two cloth caps with which to disguise himself after committing some outrage.

Yesterday morning he was brought before the magistrate at the Lower Police Court and committed in full on a charge of highway robbery.

The Police are looking for his companions.

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold at the present stock, now on that premises. These are now five ships of war fitting out at Gosport, viz: The *Roanoke*, *Colorado*, *Pawhatan*, *Raritan* and *St. Lawrence*.

Accident in the East River.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, five boys in a row-boat on the East River, nearly opposite South Seventh-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, became alarmed at the near approach of a ferry-boat, when one of the party was so much frightened that he jumped overboard, and was rescued with difficulty, by a dock-builder in the employ of the Peck-slip Ferry Company.

☞ Hamilton College commencement took place yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Force of Cannon at the Mayor's Office.

Fires.

AT MANHATTANVILLE.

The Heat.

Police Intelligence.

MORE ALLEGED SCHUYLERISM—ARREST OF OFFICERS OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARGED WITH OVER-ISSUING STOCK, ETC.

THE VICKS ASSAULT.

HOMICIDE—BRUTALITY OF A HUSBAND.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

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Accident in the East River.

☞ Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by the inhalation of cold medicated vapors, at the New-York Lung Institute, No. 4 Bond-st. Established in 1854, under the medical charge of

H. D. TAYLOR, M. D.

Consumption, Throat-ail, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, &c., cured by medicines inhaled, which, in a state of vapor, at the ordinary temperature of room air or natural lung heat. By this new and valuable aid applied direct to the seat or origin, of the disease, removing which the well known constitutional or secondary symptoms cease. This is pronounced the most natural, scientific and certain mode of application.

While a personal interview is very desirable, yet, when not really convenient to the patient, his circumstances a full description of the case, the remedies and advice will be promptly sent by express.

"A brief treatise on diseases of the respiratory organs, and their treatment by Dr. HOLCOMBE," will be sent to any address, free. G. VAN DEUSEN, Sec.

[Advertisement.]

UNDERGARMENTS!

REDUCED PRICES.

This Summer Suits.....$6 00
Plaid Alpaca Suits.....5 00
Check Marseilles Suits.....5 00
Linen Sacktes.....1 00
Marseilles Vests.....75
Fine white Duck Coats.....2 50
Black Alpaca Coats.....3 00
Super Cassimere Suits.....8 00
White Marseilles Vests.....1 50

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. E. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to warm of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. E. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This cool and pleasant resort is nightly well patronized; to-night again will be given, Dr. J. S. JONES' drama of "Chet, Kyd: or, the Witch of Hurt Gate." The excellent pantomime of "Rasul: or, the Magic Star," and the comedietta of "An object of Interest." On Monday look out for the new Drama "Ricaraqua: or, Gen. WALKER's Victories."

[Advertisement.]

COOL AND COMFORTABLE.—If you wish to find a cool and delightful place to visit, go to the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway.

The collection of Paintings is superior to anything of the kind in this country; the rooms are airy and comfortable, and no one visits it and goes away dissatisfied.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

Advertisement.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—ABERNETHY'S insidious remedy, blue pill, pervades the system with a mineral poison; while HOLLOWAY'S great medicine, composed exclusively of vegetable extracts, regulates every internal function, and leaves no sting behind.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Movements of Republicans in Brooklyn.

A meeting was held in the room of the Rocky Mountain Fremont Club, No. 106 Orange-street, last evening, to organize a club for the First and Third Wards.

There was a respectable attendance, and those present appeared to be endowed with the right spirit.

A temporary organization was effected by appointing S. M. PARSONS Chairman, and G. L. BALES Secretary. After some desultory conversation, a Committee of two persons from each Ward was appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the Club, to report at the next meeting. Another Committee was appointed to nominate officers and a third Committee to secure a suitable room for the use of the Club. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening the 22d inst., at some place which will be duly announced by the Committee appointed for that purpose.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—A preliminary meeting, preparatory to organizing a Fremont Club, was held in this ward last evening at the house of J. C. Gundet, *No. 150 Grand-street, (E. D.)*

THE GERMANS.—The German citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, favorable to the election of FREMONT & DAYTON, are making arrangements to hold a mass meeting at an early day. It is generally believed by intelligent Germans that a large majority of those of German descent who reside in Brooklyn are favorable to the Republican movement.

TENTH WARD.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Tenth Ward Club was held last evening, at their room, No. 205 Atlantic-street, when several excellent addresses were made, and the roll had to be lengthened to make room for the names of new members.

There was also a respectable meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club in Washington Block, corner of Court and Joralemon streets.

NINTH WARD.—The Republicans in this Ward assembled at Holder's Hotel, last evening, to make preliminary arrangements for organizing a Club. Mr. HERBERT T. MOORE was appointed temporary Chairman, and *J. D. CURTIS, Secretary.*

The Republican Platform was read and adopted *for their guidance, and, also, the letter of Mr. FREMONT*, accepting the nomination, was read and approved of. After some preliminary conversation a resolution to appoint a Committee of ten to prepare by-laws and report suitable candidates to fill the various offices of the Club was adopted.

*The following gentlemen were appointed on said* Committee,—the three vacancies to be filled by representatives of the German element in New-Brooklyn: Messrs. Silas Constant, Edwin Baker, F. D. Clark, Christie Davis, John B. Kidder, Thos. Rafferty, John M. Phelps.

Addresses were made by Mr. WARNER, (of Kansas,) Mr. PEET, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

### Water for Brooklyn.

The engineer in the employ of the Nassau Water Company has been busy for several days past in drawing plans and making other necessary arrangements, preparatory to commencing the great work of introducing water into Brooklyn. The altitude of the reservoir will be taken from the Dry Dock at the Navy-Yard, as the base.

The breaking of ground will be observed with due ceremony on a day not yet fixed upon.

### MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, July 17, at Ascension Church, by Rev. C. S. HALL, ARTHUR T. WILLIS to MARGARET W., daughter of the late R. U. WERMAN, Esq., of this City.

### DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, July 17, at 4½ o'clock, after a short and severe illness, and a life of piety and resignation to the will of God, triumphing in the prospect of a glorious resurrection, and in charity with all men, ALEXANDER SHARP, in the 65th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 301 6th-st., and from thence to the Methodist Protestant Church, in Alexander-st., between Rivington and Delancey, where he has been a Trustee since its organization—the duties appertaining to the same he faithfully performed to the last. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 16, THOMAS H., son of Thomas and Janet DuBois, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 16 Clarkson-pl., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

On Wednesday afternoon, July 16, ARTHUR HENDRICK IVISON, son of HENRY IVISON, aged 10 years.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 17, Mrs. ADAH HYDE, relict of the late Zenas HYDE, aged 81 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son in-law, Gen. H. Stoothoff, No. 19 Hamroe-place.

In Williamsburg, on Monday, July 14, THOMAS WARNER, son of Wm. and Sarah E. Purcis, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 106 south 5th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Suddenly, of disease of the heart, on board the steamboat *Hero*, on her way to West Point on Thursday afternoon, July 17) ANNE MONTGOMERY, wife of Charley Stevens, aged 21 years and 7 months.

Her friends, and the relatives of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 27 Bond-st.

At Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, July 17, HENRY A. RUSSEL, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, without further invitation.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

### For Markets and Stock Prices.

[illegible] at the Second Board.....JULY 17.

$5,000 Ohio State 6s, '75.....103 | 100 Erie RR.....bds 42¾
1,000 Michigan Southern.....83¾ | 100 do.....42¾
1,000 do.....83¾ | 100 do.....42¾
10,000 Virginia 6s.....87 | 100 do.....42¾
4,000 do.....88¾ | 100 do.....42¾
4,000 do.....88¾ | 100 do.....42¾
1,000 do.....88¾ | 100 do.....42¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s.....87 | 100 do.....42¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s.....87 | 100 do.....42¾
1,000 Ellicottville 6s.....90 | 100 Mich. So. RR.....77¾
1,000 Erie RR 6s '75.....97 | 100 M. S. & N. I. R. 2d m.....77¾
15,000 Ill. Cen. R. 7s.....91 | 1000 Reading R. 6s.....91
1,000 do.....91 | 100 do.....91
1,000 do.....91 | 100 do.....91
1 Bank of America.....97 | 100 Mich. Cen. RR.....89¾
11 Bank of America.....97 | 100 do.....89¾
100 Bank of Commerce.....107 | 100 Mich. Cen. RR.....89¾
10 Ex. City Land Co.....1¾ | 50 Panama Railroad.....120¾
100 do.....1¾ | 100 do.....120¾
100 do.....1¾ | 100 Cl. & Tol. 2d M. RR.....97¾
10 Nic. Transit Co.....10 | 25 Cl. Col. & Cin. R. RR.....
50 Penn. Coal Co.....193½ | 100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.....77¾
50 do.....193½ | 100 do.....
50 do.....193½ | 100 do.....
200 N. Y. Cen. RR.....93¾ | 100 do.....77¾
50 do.....93¾ | 100 do.....77¾
50 do.....93¾ | 1000 do.....77¾
200 Ill. C. R. R. Scrip.....85 | 25 Mil. & Mis. R. R.....85
50 do.....85 | 50 do.....

### SECOND BOARD.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:—

$50,000 Troy City 6s, 1863, 1866 and 1873 Int. added. 97
16,000 Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. income 7s do 93⅜
5,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st. mortg'e do 93⅜
68 shares Cleveland & Toledo Railroad.....71
24 shares Galena & Chicago Railroad.....113
20 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co.....104½
5 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.....104
20 shares Market Fire Ins. Co.....115
20 shares Broadway Bank.....125¼
20 shares Oriental Bank.....104¼

### SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs. 60 93¾ | 200 Erie Railroad.....42⅝
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 7 Bs.....93 | 50 do.....42⅝
100 Brunswick C. L. Co. 6s 80 | 50 do.....42⅝
185 N. Y. Central R. R.....93¾ | 50 do.....42⅝
50 Panama Railroad.....120¾ | 100 do.....42⅝
100 do.....120¾ | 100 do.....42⅝
200 Gal. & Chi. R. bds.....113¾ | 100 do.....42⅝
50 do.....113¾ | 100 Reading R. R.....90
100 Clev. & Tol. RR.....93¾ | 100 do.....91
200 do.....93¾ | 100 Ill. Cen. R. R.....94
100 do.....93¾ |

THURSDAY, July 17.—P. M.

There was a light business done in Stocks to-day, at the early Board, and at prices ¼@¾ ₱ cent. lower than the closing rates of Wednesday. The dullness continued at the afternoon session, until about the close, when the sales of Erie were increased in amount and somewhat pressed by sellers, closing 42¾@42⅝ ₱ cent. There were 1,500 or 2,000 shares done after the closing up of the official list. The Western Bonds were generally dull and lower, with the exception of the Scrip of the Illinois Central, which again brought 108, equal to $33 a share for $25 paid up. Panama and New-York Central participated in the decline, and Illinois Central 7 ₱ cents were done at 93½@93⅝, seller's option to deliver in 60 days. Reading was a fraction firmer in the forenoon, but left off 90⅝ sales.

The exact amount of Gold taken out by the Cunard steamer from Boston, yesterday, is $788,635. The engagements for the *Baltic* from this port on Saturday, are not yet ascertained. We hear of $400,000. The rates of Exchange continue to rule firm at 110@110¾ on London, with most of the sales at the inside figure. The demand for Continental bills is *fair*, and 5.16¼@5.15 is paid on Paris. The supply of Money to the Brokers is easy to-day, and although some of the lenders are getting 7 ₱ cent., a good portion of the loans to the leading Stock and Domestic Exchange Houses are done at 6 ₱ cent. The signs of an adverse change in the market are not immediate, judging from general appearances to-day. The Custom duties are heavy this week, and the cargo of Continental goods brought in by the *Fulton* will add to the payments. These enhance the offerings at Bank from the Importing trade. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $361,980, including $50,000 in Gold from Chicago. There was paid on Treasury account, $156,458, and the office held at the close a regular balance of $7,095,851. The amount of Government Drafts by the last mail, paid at the Sub-Treasury, is over $200,000, which swells the remittance by the *George Law* to $1,905,000.

The English mail by the steamer *Fulton* to-day, brings advices of sales in London of Illinois Central Bonds at 81¼ ₱ cent., sterling money; Michigan Central 8 ₱ Cents. of 1869, at 97¼ ₱ cent., and 8s of 1860, at 96½, sterling money. The former held at the close for 99 ₱ cent. We *also hear of sales of New-York and Erie Convertibles* of 1862 at 61½, and Sinking Fund at 86½; Pennsylvania Central Second Sterling Mortgage at 93¾ ₱ cent., and Illinois Scrip at 1¼ ₱ cent. discount, sterling money, equal to 100¾ here. Foreign Securities generally were improving on the London Stock Exchange, particularly Turkish and Russian. The Paris Bourse was ½ ₱ cent. lower for the Rente. At Hamburg, the rate of interest continues high, 7¾ ₱ cent. being paid in some instances. The British revenue returns for the *quarter* ending 30th June show the collection of $67,725,000, a sum more than equal to the annual income of our Federal Government of every description. The revenue collected for the whole year is the equivalent *of* 351 *millions of dollars*, of which 116 millions are derived from custom duties on imports, and the remainder from excise, property, stamp and Post-Office taxes. All this, however, is on the war footing; the income taxes being continued at the same rate for a year after, as before the peace. The *West India* steamer had arrived at Southampton with £337,000 in Silver, and £100,000 in Gold; the latter *from California* taken on board at the Isthmus of Panama. It is stated that a line of steam propellers is about being put on between Havre and the Panama Railroad on the Atlantic side, and another from Liverpool to Aspinwall. In making the recent mail contract for Australia, the British Government reserved the privilege of establishing A bi-monthly mail *via* the Panama Road. A programme for a new Railway in India, involving 80 miles construction and a million sterling, has been introduced in London. The road is to run from Calcutta through the densely populated delta of the Ganges to Jessore.

The City of New-Orleans has encountered much delay in prosecuting the system of Railways projected in 1851-2; but the prospect now begins to brighten, and the Great Northern line through Jackson, Mississippi, is likely to connect with the Mississippi Central, and through it with Nashville, Memphis, Cairo, and the North West, in all next year. The Road is already in operation 26 miles out of New-Orleans, and another section of 28 miles is in operation between Jackson and Canton, Mississippi. A third section of 26 miles will be completed in six or seven months, leaving a gap of 55 miles as the work of 1857. The Southern [or Opelousas line is running 70 miles out of New-Orleans.

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati Road earned in June $37,009, against $28,875 same month last year. The Michigan Central Road, $267,398, against $227,749 in June last year.

The Bank of Kentucky has made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable to the New-York holders of the stock, at the Bank of America, on or after 19th inst. The Seamen's Bank of Savings will pay at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. per annum to depositors under $500, and 5 ₱ cent. on larger sums, on or after 21st inst. The East River Savings Bank will make similar payments to depositors on or after 21st inst.

### Dry Goods Business and Failures of the Week.

From the *Independent*.

The dry goods trade is still dull, but a commencement of business has appeared among the clothing jobbers, who are selling considerably to their friends in the South, Louisville, Cincinnati, and those along the river—chiefly Albany.

Fall and Winter goods are in full supply. We notice as the chief novelty the fashionable cut of the beaver, of Prussian manufacture, and of various colors. We hear satisfactory accounts generally of the goodness of collections. The failures are few and unimportant; but there may be some an early day.

Other branches of the trade, including Hide, either in Foreign or Domestic goods, are active preparations are making for the Fall trade. Orders from Europe, and from all parts of the country, have been coming forward freely, and the public prices have been generally advanced, so that the jobbers inform us. We may expect to receive more goods at higher prices. The great prosperity and the vast power of the country, it is thought, will take almost. Complaints to reach us of many cases of failures occurring from mere extravagance of expenditure. Heads of many or several partners have been found to overdraw their individual accounts to such an extent that would be a large amount for the whole; and consequently profits are more than absorbed by reckless living.

The following is our weekly report of failures, assignments, &c.:

Samuel A. Hudson, Boston, failed.

Sidney Hosmer, Northern Mass., compromised; it is thought they will pay 50 to 70 ₱ cent.

J. L. Pace & Co., New-York City, failed.

Sidney S. Marsh, Little Valley, N. Y., assigned to Orris Marsh & Lyman Troomly.

E. Wolvey & Co., Brookpark, and S. A. Wheeler & Co., Dunkirk, N. Y., failed, and assigned to D. S. Morgan.

M. W. Spaulding, Edwards, N. Y., assigned.

R. W. Ambrose, Watson, N. Y., assigned.

Moses Wescott, Milford, N. Y., assigned.

Aaron Colton & Son, Le Roy, N. Y., failed; assets, about $15,000; liability $18,000, of which $7,000 is on accidental.

P. & S. H. Clark, Hallenport, N. Y., assigned.

John G. Johnson, Baltimore, assigned to Edward Hardy.

Noah B. Felton, Waterville, N. C., failed.

E. & A. M. Noble, Londsburg, N. C., failed.

J. P. Banta, Toledo, Ohio, assigned.

A. L. Murphy, Rossi, Ohio, shut up by attachment.

Christopher Beam, Haynesville, Ohio, failed.

Venhuesen & Lynch, Toledo, Ohio, assigned to Lynch & O'Connell.

John W. Gentrey, Schuylerville, Ohio, assigned.

Potter & Cooper, New Hamburg, Ohio, stopped.

M. Stern & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, failed.

A. Osmer & Son, Guysville, Ohio, assigned.

John Logrange, Ashtabula, Ohio, assigned.

M. M. Hill, Reynolds Station, Ind., failed.

Kantzwaiter & Solomon, Columbus, Ind., assigned.

G. P. McKinney, Dixon, Ill., assigned; liabilities $14,000, of which $8,000 are confidential; assets $10,000.

Seymour Loop & Co., Battle Creek, Mich., failed.

Peter Smith, Menomonee Falls, Wis., failed.

Myers & Martin, Sheboygan, Wis., assigned.

E. P. Carlton & Co., Madison, Wis., has confession judgment to his father for a large amount.

Thomas Lamson, Toronto, C. W., assigned to John & Joseph Lamson.

The jobbing house mentioned to last week as having failed, was Richards & McHarg.

Albert Morton, Mallorytown, C. W., failed.

Ford & McConley, Brantford, C. W., assigned.

Mr. John R. Hutchinson, well known to the dry-goods jobbing trade in this city and also all the principal cities in the country, as the resident partner of the firm of J. C. Howe & Co., of Boston, was formerly the resident partner in the firm of Marshall, Jewett & Co., of that city. In 1847, they suspended payment, and for the purpose of making an equal distribution of all their property to their creditors, made an assignment, without any preference, and their affairs were closed in Chancery, the creditors receiving the handsome dividend of 87½ cents on the dollar, and Kimball, Jewett & Co. a full and legal discharge. Mr. Hutchinson, having been prospered in his new business relations, has recently paid his debts in full, together with the interest.

### London Markets.

*For Niagara.*] LONDON, Friday, July 4—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have continued quiet this week. MONEY is in good demand at 4 ₱ cent. CONSOLS leave off 95¾@95¾ for the account. The price of DOLLARS is not yet fixed. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d. AMERICAN EAGLES, 76s. 9d.

In Corn there have been no public sales; but privately there is more inquiry for Flanders Qualities, at full prices. Native is quoted 31s. @ 36s. 6d.; 200 bags damaged Rio fetched good rates.

COTTON—The sales comprise 1,900 bales, with a firm market. At Liverpool there was a good demand yesterday, and middling Orleans was quoted 6 5-16c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Unaltered.

At Monday's CORN market there was a moderate supply of English WHEAT, with little demand, and part remained unsold, though the prices of that day week were maintained. In Foreign there was very little business. To-day there was very little doing, holders declining to give way, which would have been necessary to effect sales.

LINSEED CAKES—In good demand; but descriptions of American scarce. New-York, in bbls., £10 10s. Boston, in bags, £10.

INDIA—Is quiet. Calls £8@£8 5s.; Welsh Bars £7 15s. @£8. Scotch Pig 72s.

MOLASSES—About 100 puncheons West India have been taken at 31s. 6d. @32s.

OILS—Linseed meets a steady sale at 32s. for prompt delivery. Rape has buyers for foreign Refined at 31s. @31s. 6d., for delivery to end of year; the market is steady on the spot at 31s. for Refined, 27s. 6d. for Brown. Fish is rather dearer; bagged Sperm, £110; a cargo of 70 tons pale Seal, to arrive, changed hands at 44l. Cocoa Nut, 40s. 6d. @ 42s. 6d. for Ceylon.

RICE—Is rather cheaper. About 9,000 bags Bengal have been sold publicly at 9s. 6d. for fine Ballam; middling white, 12s. 6d. @ 13s.; yellowish, 11s. 6d. 4,000 bags Java went at 11s. 6d. @ 12s. 6d. for mid. *dling to fair white. Privately*, 1,000 bags good bold white Bengal sold here on terms not stated.

LIME—60s. in bbls. and ton. Refiners out of stock.

SALTPETRE continues in demand, with prices nearly 6d. dearer.—Of 1,100 bags Bengal at auction, about half were placed at 30s. @ 30s. 6d. for 2¾ to 1¾ ₱ cent. refraction. Privately, about 3,000 bags have changed hands, 32s. being paid for 2 ₱ cent. Nitrate of Soda: 6,000 bags have been privately taken at 16